The People's Press.

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THE BALLAD OF THE BABY.

Ball of head and red in the face,
I'm only a baby, weak and small;
A bundle of flannel and bib and lace;
But don't, I beg, into error fall,
For there's not a thing on this earthly ball,
Or big or little, or old or new,
That holds the world in completer thrall
Come, list to the deeds that I can do.

I can shriek a shriek to rend all space,
Can choke myself with my broidered shawl;
Can send my nurse on a frantic chase
For pins that were never there at all;
I can make my pa, so brave and tall,
Say curious words, just one or two,
As he walks the floor to hush my squall;
Come, list to the deeds that I can do.

I can coo and coo with a tender grace,
And bring my subjects at beck and call
With cunning smile and a soft embrace,
While into mischief I straightway crawl:
My mamma's anger I can forestall,
I can patty-cake and can peek-a-boo,
I can charm, enslave, delude, appal;
Come, list to the deeds that I can do.

With my tiny hands I can build life's wall
As true and strong as the skies are blue;
I am the monarch of hut and hall;
Come, list to the deeds that I can do.

—*Carlotta Perry.*

UNCLE ALICK'S PROPHECY.

"Yes, Robert, I know it's a poor place, but I don't feel willing to give it up. It's been my home—as it was my father's before me; and I did hope"—with a sigh—"that you'd ha' taken to it, and made it as good as 'twas in his time. Your own poor father never had any luck with it."

"Nor do I expect any, mother. It takes a natural liking and a natural talent to succeed at any business, and I've none for farming. I wish I could persuade you to sell the place, and let me set up a store at the cross-roads. We could make more there, without the labor and care that it costs us here."

"I ain't so sure of that, Robert. Perhaps if you'd marry and settle down here, with a good managing wife to help you, you'd do better and be better satisfied; and if it weren't for old David Gardner's obstinacy you and Letty—"

"Enough, mother!" interrupted Robert, flushing all over his handsome, sunburnt face; "it's no use to say anything more on that subject. I'll never ask any woman to marry me so long as I know that I couldn't afford her a suitable help, or so long as there's a mortgage hanging over the roof that I'd bring her to. A father's hardly to be blamed for saying that his daughter shall never marry a poor man, to break herself down as her mother did, with work. So that's settled."

His mother looked at him anxiously over her spectacles.

"If it wa'nt for the mortgage," she said, slowly, "we might get along. 'Twas that worried your father into his grave—that, and not finding the gold-streak—"

Her son made an impatient movement and she added:

"Don't you think you could get a little more time allowed us, Robert. Mayhe when the crop's sold, and the apples and cider—"

"Mr. Davis won't hear of it, mother, I saw him yesterday and talked it over, but he insists it must all be paid by the first of August—ah, here he comes now."

Robert went out to meet the well dressed, sharp-eyed man in his handsome buggy, while his mother remained on the back-porch, with sleeves rolled up, mixing dough for the poultry.

"There ain't many of 'em to feed now," she said, talking aloud to herself, as she had been accustomed with her late husband. "What with cholera and gapes in the chickens, and weak legs in the turkeys, I hain't had any but ill-luck with the lot of 'em this year. Then there's old Speck missing—the best layer of 'em all, and Gold streak's fit for nothin' sence her leg's broke. Ah, me! I'm mightily afeared that she's the only gold-streak we'll ever know on this place."

"What's that about a gold-streak, Mrs. Langly?" exclaimed a clear, young voice.

And a girl with a sweet face and bright brown eyes and a blue-striped chintz dress fitting perfectly to her trim figure, stood smiling before her.

Mrs. Langly's face brightened immediately.

"Why, Letty, how you do always manage to take one by surprise, as if you'd risen out o' the yearth or dropped down from the clouds! Well, child, you're welcome! And how's your mother?"

Letty made a suitable reply, and explained how she had been sent by her mother on some little business connected with quilt-patterns, for the invention of which Mrs. Langly was famous.

"You shall have my gold-streaked pattern," said the old lady, promptly. "It's the handsomest of all, and I've never before given it away—not even to the minister's wife, who was so taken with it."

"Gold-streaked again!" said Letty, smiling. "That appears to be a favorite name with you."

"Ah, my dear, I've cause to think a heap of that name! Maybe it would be better if I hadn't; and maybe again—well, nobody can tell yet."

There was a moment's silence, when she resumed:

"I dare say, Letty, you've thought me obstinate and selfish in opposing Rob's wish to sell the farm. But I had a reason, child, more on his account than mine; and I think I may's well tell it to you. I know you're to be trusted not to go and spread it around among the neighbors, who would no doubt be hinting that I'd better be put in a lunatic asylum. Maybe you'll think so yourself, but at any rate I'll let you judge.

"You see," she continued, as she slowly worked in another handful of corn meal, "the Langlys come of Scotch stock, and it's been said that Rob's great-grandfather Langly, over in Scotland, had the gift o' second-sight—that is, seeing and knowing things that are going to happen. I've heard a good deal of talk about it in the family, but never did think much of it, though my husband—poor departed Jeems—believed in it as firmly as he believed in summer and winter. He said these things come by a mysterious law of nature. Well, about eight years ago old Uncle Alick Langly paid us a visit on this farm. I hadn't seen him but once before in my life—for he lived down to Tennessee, a long way from here. Him and Jeems, they walked all over the farm, and it was a far better cultivated place then than now, though nothin' compared to what it was in my father's time. Jeems' Uncle Alick didn't seem to think much of it, though. Then he went over the country looking up lands to buy for his son, Alick, who thought of coming this way to settle, if a good prospect offered. But in the end he gave up the idea, as he couldn't find jest what he wanted."

Here she began slowly and deliberately to clear the dough from her hands. Letty, seated on the top step of the porch, looked up with quiet, expectant eyes.

"The day that he went away," continued Mrs. Langly, with a long-drawn breath, "he was standing here—yes, right here where you are a sitting—and looking all around him on the farm. All of a sudden he says, 'Jemmy—Jemmy and Mary'—turning to me— 'I've one thing to say to you before I go. Stick to your farm, for there's a streak of golden luck in it.' Of course I asked what he meant; but all he would say was, 'I've seen it—I've seen it by the power that's given us to look into the future. I've seen a streak of gold-luck running through your land that's to better your fortunes in good time. Don't part with it until your luck's found.' And that same day he went away, and the first we heard of him after he got home, was that he was dead."

There was another pause, and Letty said:

"And you think there is really a vein of gold to be found on your farm?"

"Jeems thought so. To his dying day he believed in it. Goodness! how much he thought about that gold-streak! Why, half his time he spent in hunting, and digging, and scratching around; and at last he went off to town and tried to get two men, that was used to the business, to come out and examine the land to diskiver gold.

"But they only laughed at him, and said no gold would ever be found in Pike county. And then he thought maybe there was gold money hid somewhere on the place; so he dug under all the rocks, and looked in the holler trees, and was speshly keerful in digging in the garden.

"But no pot of gold ever turned up; and, meanwhilst, the farm got neglected, and it seemed that more bad than good luck was a-coming to us. Still, almost on his death-bed, he said to me:

"'Mary, don't you sell the farm if you can help it. I believe, as faithfully as I believe in anything, that that streak of gold-luck will turn up some time. No Langly ever yet prophesied what didn't come to pass.'

"That was what he said; and so now, Letty, you know, as Robert knows, why I am unwilling to sell the farm."

"And what does Robert think about it?" inquired the girl, with a faint flush on her cheek.

"Oh, he thinks it all nonsense—about the gold, and the second-sight, and all. And as for me—why, sometimes I can't but agree with him. And then, again, there's a feeling that there may be somethin' in it, after all—and that it may be given to some folks to see what's going to happen in the future. Just as we know there were prophets of old, to say nothing o' the Witch of Endor."

Just at this moment they heard Mr. Davis' buggy roll away, and Robert came around the corner of the house.

He looked a little excited; but that might be from finding Letty there. He walked home with her across the fields to the next farm. When he returned he said, quite abruptly:

"Mother, Mr. Davis wants to buy the farm. He's offered more for it than I ever dreamed it would bring. He seems quite anxious to get it; and when I told him that you objected to part with it, he actually offered to let us off with the balance of the mortgage, provided the business is settled at once."

"Why, Robert, what can he mean?"

"I don't know. There's something in it I don't understand; but, if you've no objection, I'll go over to G—— to-morrow and see Lawyer Pannell about it."

Robert had expected to be only one day from home; but he stayed three. And, meantime, the one hired boy, going to bring the cows from the meadow, reported that there were a number of men passing through the farm, looking about, examining the ground, and acting in a very strange and unaccountable manner.

"Good gracious!" thought Mrs. Langly. "They surely can't be suspicioning the gold streak?"

She was very anxious for her son's return. When he did come she noticed the bright glance, and the brisk manner in which he dismounted from his horse and came straight toward her, as she stood at the steps to welcome him.

"Well, Rob, I see you've got good news."

"The best of news, mother," he answered, cheerfully.

The tears came into her eyes.

"I shall hate to give up the old home, after all."

"You need not give it up, mother. We won't sell the farm. Mr. Davis was sharp," he added, contemptuously, "but fortunately we escaped the trap he baited so nicely."

"Why, what is it all about, Robert?"

"Why, only this, mother: They are going to run a new railroad through our farm."

"What!" exclaimed the old lady, in dismay. "Cut our farm in two with a railroad and spile it completely? So that's what's those men were after when they came trespassing on our place yesterday! But I'll see whether they'll ever venture to do it again! Surely, Robert, you'll not submit to see the farm ruined and—"

"Hush, hush, mother!" he said. "Calm yourself, and let me explain."

And when he made it all clear to her how the passing of the new railroad through their farm would make them comparatively rich—and how there would probably be a station established in their neighborhood, and even perhaps on their very land, which would ten-fold increase its value—and how in that case he might establish a store there, and after awhile a postoffice, already needed, with various other prospective advantages—his mother could scarcely realize the idea of such good fortune.

But her first words showed how much she had the happiness of her son at her motherly heart, when she said, with moistening eyes:

"You and Letty can marry now, Robert!"

Some few months after this time, Mr. Robert Langly stood with his mother on one side, and his wife leaning on his arm on the meadow-slope, watching from a distance the busy laborers throwing up a clay embankment, where the new railroad was to be laid.

The sun was slowly sinking to the horizon, and his almost level rays shone redly on the yellow clay, freshly turned up and gleaming in a long, bright line against the green fields beyond.

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Langly, "I never knew there was so much clay on the land; for all father's talk about a clay substratum over there, and his plowing in clover and marl. How red and yellow it looks! and how that long line of wet clay shines in the sunlight, like a streak of gold."

At this, Letty turned with bright eyes, full of a sudden surprise.

"A streak of gold? Oh, Robert, how strange! Can this be the streak of gold-luck that your father's Uncle Alick foretold?"

Mrs. Langly sank on the grassy bank, quite "shaken," as she declared, with this realization of the fulfillment of the prophesy.

"Maybe," she said, presently, "he did r'aly see it by the gift o' second-sight; or maybe, being a clever, far-sighted man, he might have got an idear that a railroad would have to run from G—— to L—— some time, and pass right through the farm, or maybe, he might have heard somebody say as much, when he was speculatin' round the country. I'd like to know which it was."

And to this day she has not made up her mind on that point.—*S. A. Weiss.*

Five Strange Sights.

In the heart of Wyoming Territory is a mountain of solid hematite iron, with 600 feet of it above the ground, more than a mile wide, and over two miles in length: a bed of lignite coal big enough to warm the world for centuries; eight lakes of solid soda, one of them over 600 acres in extent and not less than thirty feet in depth, and a petroleum basin which contains more oil than Pennsylvania and West Virginia combined, from which in places the oil is oozing in natural wells at the rate of two barrels a day.

Trees were found in Africa which were computed to be 5,150 years old, and a cypress in Mexico is said to have reached a still greater age. The oldest tree, if not the oldest living thing upon the globe, is the cypress of Santa Maria del Tule in the Mexican state of Voxaca. The life of this venerable forest monarch has spanned the whole of written history. At last accounts it was still growing, and in 1851, when Humboldt saw it, it measured forty-two feet in diameter, 126 feet in circumference, and 382 feet between the extremities of two branches.

Suppose we have a balance gigantic enough for the purpose, and the sun is resting on one of the scales. Now put the earth in the opposite side of the scale. You might as well weigh your head against one of the towers of the East River bridge. Pile a hundred thousand earths into the balance, and the sun does not stir. There lies the colossus immovable. But get together another hundred thousand, and then another hundred thousand, and stack them up in the pan against the sun. Three hundred thousand worlds piled up on one side of the balance and still the sun keeps them up. It would take 30,000 more or 330,000 earths to make the beam even against a single sun.

A strange sight was presented in the streets of Tuscon, A. T., one day recently. A woman appeared carrying a child's empty coffin on her shoulder, followed by a lot of little girls. Later the scene was reversed and the coffin was borne by four little girls, followed by several women. It is no uncommon sight to see a coffin borne to the grave on the shoulders of a man, but a woman rendering the service was a novel spectacle.

An ancient burying ground was recently unearthed in Paris while digging a trench in the Rue Salande. The coffins of stone and plaster found there have been traced to the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries. They were pointed to the East, and had crosses inscribed on a circle, symbolical of eternity, and other emblems of Christianity. The coffins were found filled with dirt, their covers having given way.

Wild Game in Afghanistan.

In the valley of the Kushk Rud we saw deer of various kinds, wild boar, and the goorkal, or wild ass. A large drove of them passed our line of march one morning, but we saw little of them except the great cloud of dust they turned up as they hurried off to higher ground. I understand that there is little difference between the goorkal and the kyang, or wild horse of Tibet. Marmots are also very plentiful, they have burrowed their holes into the ground everywhere, and it is dangerous to horses, as their feet sink into the honeycombed earth. These marmots may be said to be now the real possessors of the land, for there is scarce a yard of it which is not occupied by them.

Partridges are also in considerable numbers, and in the Kushk valley some of our party found pheasants plentiful, and wild pigs are still more numerous there than on the higher ground. There are large spaces on the side of the stream covered with tall reeds, and the pigs find cover in them. One morning on the march I saw a drove of about thirty pigs led by a large boar, walking up the side of the hill. They had been disturbed by the baggage animals passing. They went up the hillside, and about half a mile to the north they descended again into another bed of reeds. They came down in Indian file, forming a long straight line, led still by the boar, and as they descended their speed became greater, till they disappeared in the reeds. While watching the drove as it came down hill, it was impossible not to recall an event described in the Gospel of St. Mark.

The boars are ferocious, as some of our party found who had attacked them, and were attacked in return, and not having the right kind of pig sticking spurs, flight was deemed necessary. Not being able to deal with the boars has in some instances interfered with the pheasant shooting, for it would be awkward to be caught by one of these huge tuskers in a jungle of tall reeds with only a fowling piece in your hand.—*London Telegraph.*

Electric Effects.

The latest freak among the young folks in New York is the "electric party." It is held at any house where there is a heavy carpet, and the fun consists in shuffling rapidly over the floor to generate electricity in the person and then discharging it through the fingers, nose or lips against some other person or a metallic object. When two well-charged persons kiss, the "snap" may be heard in the next room, and when a young man holds his nose near a gas-burner sparks fly from it and ignite the gas. These parties are becoming popular on Murray Hill, grown people taking a lively interest in them, and when the lords of the households come in late with red noses they say they have been to an "electric party."—*Albany Journal.*

Greenlanders, it is said, live in the hope of a warm heaven and a cold place for the wicked.

Sixty-three varieties of grapes are growing on the grounds of a physician at Lake City, Fla.

THE HUMAN NASAL ORGAN.

VIEWS OF A SURGEON CONCERNING THE NOSE.

Peculiarities of the Leading Facial Feature in Different People—The Noses of Prominent People.

"Consider the nose," said the eminent surgeon to a Chicago *Herald* representative, "not as you do the lily of the field—how it grows or how it blows—but as an organ of character. Have you ever considered the nose?" The reporter was obliged to confess that he had never turned his thoughts to any great extent in that direction, but would be pleased to hear the reflections of one who had. "Well, sir," continued the surgeon, "if you look in the face for the strongest, brightest and most perfect expression of character, even in the face of an animal, you will find it in the nose. Do not look astonished. The nose is the central feature and a face would not be a face without it. A man may lose any other feature and yet pass muster, but a man without a nose—horrible! Hence the nose is the most important feature and stands to reason that the most important feature must show forth the character most significantly. Noses mark the peculiarities of races the world over. The lower races, like the negroes, Esquimaux, etc., have broad, flat noses and their mental and moral characteristics are low. The Caucasian has a prominent and well defined nose, and he leads in subduing the world. The Chinese have bad noses, and they are intellectually a superior race, but they are not really a proper exception, for they flatten the noses of their children in infancy. They have cultivated small and flat noses for generations, upon some absurd notion that the eyes are the most important and should not be obscured by the nose. You can also see how the nose marks some of the gradations of society around you. Look at the concave faces of the low and ignorant, those whom you are sure to find of mornings in the police courts, or who adorn the cells of our prisons. You cannot for a moment associate beauty, valor, genius or intellectual power with such noses.

"Of course, among the refined and educated there are noses and noses. Education and proper early training may do much even for a nose. Socrates had a snub, a vile snub, but he was frank enough to admit that in his heart he was a very bad man. Training did much for him, as it does for everybody, but a man who enters life with a snub is seriously handicapped. Can you wonder that the learned Mr. Shandy expressed his grief so forcibly when he learned that his son had lost his nose at the very threshold of life? If you study the portraits of great men you will be struck by the character of their noses. The world compellers have all had good noses. Napoleon's nose was well shaped but large, neither Roman nor Grecian, but a compound of the two. Alexander the Great had the same kind of a nose, and so had Frederick the Great, Richelieu and Cardinal Wolsey. Look at the portrait of Washington. All that is great in firmness, patience and heroism is stamped upon his nose, which is the true aquiline. Wellington's nose was of the same type, and so was Julius Cæsar's, and each possessed the same characteristics of patient courage and heroic firmness that belonged to Washington. The wide nostrilled nose betokens strong powers of thought and love for serious meditation, and these you see in the portraits of Bacon, Shakspeare, Franklin and Dr. Johnson and in others of our great students and writers. The poets generally have beautiful noses of the Grecian type, as you may see in the pictures of Bacon, Shelley, Milton, Petrarch, Voltaire, Schiller, Robert Burns and Edgar Poe.

All our presidents, from Washington to Arthur, have had good and well shaped noses.

It was Pascal who said that if the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter the whole world would have been changed. Antony would never have fallen in love with a snub-nosed woman. Cupid has generally ignored the existence of the feminine nose. He compliments her brow, her eyes, her cheeks, and even her ears, but her nose never, or hardly ever. I believe there are some lines that commence with:

"'Tis very odd that poets should suppose
There is not poetry about a nose.
When plain as is the nose upon your face,
A noseless face would lack poetic grace.
Noses have sympathy; a lover knows
Noses are always touched when lips are kissing.
And who would care to kiss where nose were missing?

"And the poet concludes:

"I knew a nose, a nose no other knows,
'Neath starry eyes, o'er ruby lips it grows;
Beauty is in its form and music in its blows.

"Alfred Crowquill has also some lines addressed to his nose which are not so bad:

"Knows he who never took a pinch,
Nosey, the pleasures thence which flows!
Knows he the titillating joy
That my nose knows?

"Oh, nose, I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows;
I gaze on thee and feel that pride
A Roman knows.

"Not much other poetry on the nose, for it is an organ that needs none to make it prominent, but there are a number of proverbial sayings which relate to it, to be as happy as a dog who has broken his nose is manifestly of a satirical meaning, while to stick one's nose into an affair is descriptive of an offensive action, and to cut off the nose to spite the face has a world of meaning in it. 'A nose of wax' indicates anything very mutable and accommodating, but has generally been applied to flexibility in religious faith.

"Rhynoplasty," continued the doctor, "is the surgeon's art of forming a nose after it has been destroyed. It consists in taking a flap from the forehead or the cheeks, and bringing them over the nasal position and rebuilding the nose with them. It is a surgical operation of great nicety, and it is not often undertaken in these days. Where the nose is destroyed by accident or disease the usual substitute is wax or silver. Spectacles have to be worn to keep it in place. Tyche Brahe, the famous Dutch astronomer, was known as the 'eminent man with the golden nose.' He lost his nose in a duel with some young nobleman who had spoken disrespectfully of the moon or of some other object in which the learned Tyche was interested. Hence a duel with loss of nose. His golden nose made him look like a wizard, they say."

Many musical instruments are now made of paper.

There are 558 persons engaged in the postoffice department at Washington.

A Remarkable Wall Street Character.

Not everybody has seen John Pondir, but pretty nearly everybody in or out of Wall street has heard of him. He has been called the homeliest man in New York. He never would take the medal at a beauty show, and if homeliness would stop a clock he never would know what time it is. You never came across a man who had not been made artificially ugly that could hold a candle to Mr. Pondir for homeliness. His homeliness is of the pure, natural, unadulterated type.

He is just as good-natured and good-hearted as he is homely, and he is quite proud of his looks. His skin is a pale rhinoceros color, and about as rough as a water hog's. His nose, his grand distinguishing feature, is eight or ten sizes too large for him, and he is a pretty good-sized man. It covers up a large share of his face, and is indented with pit holes and adorned with protuberances. Poets, if they could see it, would rave about it. New York has for years and years talked about it, and the newspapers have several times had occasion to discuss it.

Mr. Pondir does not object in the least to his nose being brought to public attention. His mouth is about as large as his nose, and his lips flange out like the mouth of a fog-horn. He has scrawny, brick-colored mustache and side-whiskers and greenish-gray eyes, and hands and feet that an intelligent ape would be ashamed of. This a fair description of a remarkable man who used to be worth $1,000,000, but now—is not. Mr. Pondir is as smart as a steel trap. He is one of the best connoisseurs in the world, and can tell within $100 of the value of a work every time. On the old masters he is an authority.

He is also an authority on wines and precious stones. His senses are wonderfully acute. Mr. Pondir is a man of great assurance. He went to see Secretary Stanton in war times. Putting on an air of the utmost importance he walked past the guard unchallenged. He was a remarkable figure, clad from neck to heels in a sealskin coat, and startled the secretary not a little.

"How do you do, Mr. Secretary?" said Mr. Pondir, with a smile that could be compared to the opening of navigation. "I am Honest John Pondir. I have 150,000 stand of arms that I would like to sell you," and Mr. Pondir named the price that he desired for them.

"I don't know you," said the secretary, who but for the odd figure the man cut would doubtless have called the guard.

"Don't know me?" quoth Mr. Pondir in surprise. "Why, everybody knows Honest John Pondir. Why, my word is better than my bond."

Stanton actually bought the arms, and Mr. Pondir cleared a splendid profit After that Mr. Pondir speculated in gold and subsequently in stocks and got to be worth a million. Mr. Pondir has a very wide acquaintance.

He has a son, called Rufus Hatch Pondir, who is named after Uncle Rufus Hatch. The young man is so homely that the measles would not take hold of him.—*New York Financial Journal.*

American Fables.

A Pair of Lions, who were traveling across the country in search of Food, came upon a Man who had fallen Asleep in the Grateful Shade of a Tree. One of the Lions observed that the Hunter was probably an Artist.

"I beg to Differ with you," replied the other. "He is doubtless a Poet."

"I say Artist!"

"I say Poet!"

"You must be Blind!"

"And I know you are Idiotic!"

"You Lie!"

"So do you!"

And they Rushed upon each other and Administered many Grievous Bites. The sounds of combat Awoke the Man and Warned him to Skip.

Moral: "I never Question the Color of a Hen," said a Fox who Witnessed the Quarrel, "being more than Thankful to get the Meat."

The Crows, having Discovered a Field which a Peasant had Planted with Corn, Descended upon it in Such Numbers that every hill was at length opened and every Grain Devoured. When Autumn came there was a great Dearth of food, and a Delegation of Crows went to a Raven to Secure his Opinion and Advice.

"My Opinion, Gentlemen," said the Raven, "is that if you hadn't Devoured the Spring Seed you would have plenty to eat of the Autumn Crop, and my Advice is for you to get your Stomachs in trim for Shrinkage."

Moral: He who takes no heed of the morrow must Expect Disaster.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In the Herat Valley.

Villages in the Herat Valley are carefully protected by a mud-wall inclosure, often strengthened by bricks, with a line of defences in addition, and a mud-built fort, tower-shaped and loop-holed, where the chief of the village usually dwells. The principal houses are dome-shaped, and surrounded by flat-roofed buildings for the animals. A low opening admits to the inclosure, too low indeed to allow a rider to pass, so that the horses are led out to be mounted. The animals are sometimes housed on the ground floor and their owners above, but generally beasts and their masters inhabit separate dwellings. The Heratis are very hospitable, and when inviting the geologist attached to the British commission to visit one of their villages, they began to break down the wall at the opening, that their guest might enter mounted. They are much less reticent and solemn than the pure Afghans, with merrier expressions of countenance and more exhuberant spirits. The Herati horseman is a rollicking free-lance, a gallant sportsman, and particularly fond of boar hunting. The Turkestan boars are splendid animals, and at a short distance look as big as the country black cattle; while they are so bold as to enter the encampments by night, in spite of the lights. One breed of boar in the Khosk Valley is said to have two humps.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Matter of Situation.

If you will stop to reflect, you will see that the American, as a rule, forsakes the sea, while the English city builds close about its banks. The English city and the English as a people look out forever on the sea. We turn our backs to it. For example, look at our Battery, in New York—the finest sea view in all the world, this side of Naples. Yet the grass is entirely untrodden there, save by a few old British sea captains. All natural and proper enough, of course. The burly islanders were born a race of seamen. They must live upon the sea, and so they love it. We have roomy lands to live upon, and so turn from the sea.—*Joaquin Miller.*

IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

WHAT A LADY SAW IN THE CITY OF PEKIN.

A Place Rarely Visited by Travelers—Views from the City Walls—The Shops and Street Life.

One of the most entertaining of modern lady travelers, Miss Constance F. Gordon Cuming, a sister of the great explorer and "lion slayer," G. Gordon Cuming, has lately written a narrative of a visit to Pekin, the Chinese capital. Her first impressions of the city are recorded as follows:

There is just one way by which to obtain quite an illusive impression of Pekin—namely, by looking down on the city from its majestic walls. Then all the squalor, dirt and dust, which are so fearfully prominent at all other times, seem to disappear, and, as if by magic, you find yourself overlooking rich bowers of greenery, tree tops innumerable, from which, here and there, rise quaint ornamental roofs of temples or mandarins' houses, with roofs of harmonious gray tiles, or of bright, glazed porcelain, gleaming in the sunlight. Then you realize how many cool, pleasant homes wealthy citizens contrive to reserve in the midst of the dingy, gray, densely crowded streets, of which you only catch a glimpse here and there, just enough to give a suggestion of life to the whole scene.

Such a glimpse I first obtained one morning at early dawn, ere the dust-clouds had begun to rise with the day's busy traffic, and the beauty of the scene struck me more forcibly from the contrast betwixt the bird's-eye view and the reality when seen on the level. In truth, when standing on the south wall, which divides the Tartar city from the Chinese, it is scarcely possible to realize that one is looking down on the dwellings of about 1,300,000 human beings. Of these 900,000 inhabit the Tartar city, which, seen from the walls, is apparently a beautiful park, richly wooded, and now clothed in its densest mid-summer foliage. To the south of the city wall stretches a vast enclosure, called the Hai-tsy, or Great Sea-like Plain, which is the emperor's private hunting ground, inclosed by a high brick wall forty miles in circumference. On the other side, looking into the Tartar city from the elevation of about fifty feet, the brilliant, yellow-tiled roofs of the imperial palace are most conspicuous, and very beautiful as they rise above the masses of dark-green foliage. A considerable number of ornamental buildings, all yellow-roofed and gleaming like burnished gold, are scattered in every direction through the imperial pleasure grounds, and with the aid of good opera-glasses one can distinguish details very fairly.

Of course, as you travel round the walls the view changes considerably, one lot of roofs gives place to another—so that you obtain a birds-eye view of the situation of most of the points of interest in the city. It would, however, take a really good walker to go the whole round of the walls, as the Tartar city forms a square four miles in every direction, and the Chinese city is an oblong, thirteen miles in circumference. Imposing as the castellated towers and walls appear when seen through the dust-clouds, a closer inspection proves that they are not made of stone but of large gray bricks (about twenty inches in length by nine in width); so that, after all, these enormous bastions are just the universal dust in a baked form.

The municipal system of watering the streets is on an exceedingly limited scale, being confined to a few buckets of drain-water brought by the official scavengers when not engaged in carrying the most abhorrent sewerage from the houses to the fields. Each householder is required every evening at sunset to water that section which is before his own door. At this moment, therefore, all the slops are brought out from every house and are sprinkled over the highway. If there is any stagnant sewer, drain or pond within reach, no matter how foul its waters, a few extra buckets are drawn from thence, and the happy population who seem devoid of all sense of smell, rejoice in the sudden cessation of the suffocating dust.

The miracle is to see the people thrive on the poisonous atmosphere which they must forever inhale and which makes us positively sick. In the narrowest, most crowded street, where the air is most pestilential, where there are foul open drains under their very windows, these people look just as fat and healthy as in the open country.

Being on the inside of the great gateway, and therefore in no danger of being locked out at sunset, we were able to remain on the walls till the street-watering was over, and so gained impressions of evening street life as we walked home in the twilight. Of these the most curious were the second-hand clothes auction at the open booths, where the stall men were rapidly turning their wares and shouting out their prices at the top of their voices.

Then there is the incessant din of street cries, while as a deep bass to these comes the grunting chorus of the coolies, who, in the middle road, are urging on their heavily laden carts, and the never-ceasing stream of the terrible springless carts, which take the place of cabs and carriages for the greatest mandarins as well as for the humbler folk. Riders on mules and donkeys go jingling along to the music of their own bells. Clearer and most melodious is the tinkling of the square bell which hangs from the neck of the last camel in the long files which now and again move slowly up the street with soft, silent tread and gliding movement. Some are laden with tea; others bring fuel for the city—a compound of clay and coal-dust made up into balls, which, being burnt in common portable stoves made of clay, iron, or brass, give out much heat and no smoke.

At one place we passed some monte-banks, whose buffoon called forth loud laughter, at another a denser crowd tempted us to press forward to see the object of special interest, and, lo! it was a Chinese Punch and Judy, of much the same character as our own.

At an early hour the open air cook shops ply the busiest trade. Some are shaded by huge umbrellas, beneath which are spread the dressed dishes, for which a thick sprinkling of dust does duty instead of pepper. There are street ovens wherein all manner of pies are baked—strange compounds of unknown animal and vegetable substances, which nevertheless smell rather inviting; at least they would do so were it not for the ever present all-pervading fumes of tobacco and opium, the one coarse, the other faint and sickly. Bean pudding in a crust of mashed potatoes fried in oil seemed to be in great demand, as also little pies of vegetables, and nicely boiled sweet potatoes. We watched the owner of a portable oven dispensing these to a hungry circle on receipt of some absurdly small coin while many other men supplied them with hot tea. Various preparations of Indian corn flour were also in favor, especially when baked in the form of tarts, with a little dab of treacle. There was also an enormous consumption of cakes of ground millet, sprinkled with scorched millet seed. As to what we understand by bread, it does not exist, the substance being heavy dumplings of flour, which is steamed instead of being baked. They are not so bad, however, when toasted. The favorite food here is a cake made of bean-curd. Common small beans are ground between two granite millstones like a hand quern. As the upper is turned, water is poured on, and a creamy white fluid oozes out, which flows into a tub, and is boiled with salt. The froth is skimmed off, and the curd is tied up in a cloth, put under pressure, and so formed into square cakes, which really taste much like our own curds. There is also an immense consumption of macaroni, which is made by kneading a thick dough of wheat flour, rolling it into very thin, stiff sheets, and cutting these into narrow strips, which are then boiled. This is eaten hot with chillies, and you see men swallowing yards of it, very much like the Neapolitan beggars, except that the Celestials use chop sticks instead of fingers.

Savages Eating Serpents.

Probably the most important use to which serpents are put by man, the world over, is as food—repugnant as that idea seems to a civilized palate. Rev. J. L. Krape writes of the Dokers, of East Africa, that they let their nails grow as long as those of the vultures, explaining that they are used "in digging for ants, and in tearing to pieces the serpents, which they devour raw. In the far east and Polynesia, such meat has always been an article of diet, the Andamanese, for instance, liking the sea snakes, although refusing terrestrial species. The Karens, of Burmah, and South Australians offer further instances, while this kind of food has long been accepted by the poorer classes of China. In the Americas—North, South, and Central—most of the native races eat serpent flesh—some from a ceremonial way, like the Mexicans and Californians; and many to fight famine during periods of scarcity. The rattlesnake especially has been an article of food from one side of the continent to the other; but this is partly owing to the superstitious regard the aborigines of the United States had (and have) for the striking reptile, coupled with the notion which belongs to most primitive men, that one's mind and temperament are influenced by the moral qualities of what is assimilated into the blood, a notion that lies at the foundation of nearly all cannibalism. The cunning spitefulness and certainty of the rattlesnake seem desirable virtues to a red Indian, hence he eats the snake on certain occasions to acquire them. Many tribes have dances and ceremonies in which the crotalus forms a part. The subject of the symbolism, religious significance, and world-wide use of serpents in sacred rites is too large and involved to enter upon in this connection, however, and I only allude to it in order to say that at the conclusion of these ceremonies, in some instances the snakes are eaten. Along the coast of southern California, however, according to Bancroft, all snakes except the rattler were held to be edible. As for the Piutes of the Utah basin, whose food supply was limited, and whose tastes were more degraded, perhaps, than those of any other of the native races of North America, they were accustomed to impale the living snake lengthwise on a stick, and hold it writhing over the fire until it was broiled. John Josselyn, gent., in one of his quaint old books published about 1672, in regard to New England, records that the New England Indians, "when weary with traveling," would take up rattlesnakes with their bare hands, "laying hold with one hand behind their head, with the other taking hold of their tail, and with their teeth tear off the skin of their backs and feed upon them alive; which they say refresheth them."—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

How Vaccination Works.

Professor Tyndall says in *Popular Science Monthly:* Pasteur had little difficulty in establishing the parasitic origin of fowl-cholera; indeed, the parasite had been observed by others before him. But, by his successive cultivations, he rendered the solution sure. His next step will remain forever memorable in the history of medicine. I allude to what he calls "virus attenuation." And here it may be well to throw out a few remarks in advance. When a tree, or a bundle of wheat or barley straw, is burned, a certain amount of mineral matter remains in the ashes—extremely small in comparison with the bulk of the tree or of the straw, but absolutely essential to its growth. In a soil lacking, or exhausted of, the necessary mineral constituents, the tree cannot live, the crop cannot grow. Now, contagia are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley; and it is not difficult to see that a crop of a given parasite may so far use up a constituent existing in small quantities in the body, but essential to the growth of the parasite, as to render the body unfit for the production of a second crop. The soil is exhausted, and, until the lost constituent is restored, the body is protected from any further attack of the same disorder. Such an explanation of non-recurrent diseases naturally presents itself to a thorough believer in the germ theory, and such was the solution which, in reply to a question, I ventured to offer nearly fifteen years ago to an eminent London physician. To exhaust a soil, however, a parasite less vigorous and destructive than the really virulent one may suffice; and, if, after having by means of a feebler organism exhausted the soil, without fatal result, the most highly virulent parasite be introduced into the system, it will prove powerless. This, in the language of the germ theory, is the whole secret of vaccination.

Boiling Water in a Sheet of Paper.

Take a piece of paper and fold it up, as school boys do, into a square box without a lid. Hang this up to a walking stick by four threads, and support the stick on books or other convenient props. Then a lamp or taper must be placed under this dainty cauldron. In a few moments the water will boil.

The only fear is lest the threads should catch fire and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The flame must therefore not be too large. The paper does not burn, because it is wet, and even if it resisted the wet it would not be burned through, because the heat imparted to it one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the other.—*Nature.*

The Paris new postoffice cost $3,600,000.

UNDER A CRAZY QUILT.

He slept, and dreamt that the kangaroo
Had given a fancy ball;
The elephant came with the festive gnu,
The mouse with the ostrich tall.
A funny giraffe, that did nothing but laugh,
Dropped in with a centipede;
And a cricket and flea, that had just been to tea,
Waltzed round with remarkable speed.

A wasp and a bumblebee had a chat
Just over his little nose;
And a boa constrictor, upon the mat,
Dressed up in his Sunday clothes.
A crow and a raccoon, in a fire balloon,
Paused over his bed to sing;
And a neat armadillo crept up on his pillow
To dance the Highland fling.

Then all, ere they left, made a graceful bow,
And out in the moonlight sped;
Except a ponderous brindle cow,
Which stopped to stand on its head.
The little boy woke, and grinned at the joke;
Sprang out of bed with a lilt
"I will dream it all over," said he, "if they cover
Me up with a crazy quilt."

—*George Cooper.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A pair of pants—Two tired dogs.

A dentist is no chicken. He is always a pull-it.

Man is like a potato—never sure when he will get "into hot water."

When the ironclad was invented then came the tug of war.—*Picayune.*

Many a dandy before marriage becomes sub-dude after it.—*Boston Budget.*

Great feat on the rollers—Those that require No. 12 skates.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Can the tailor's nag be properly called a clothes horse.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1885.
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Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—The census of Washington shows a population of 204,600.

—Another cyclone in Kansas has done great damage to property.

—A building for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be erected in Atlanta, at a cost of $75,000.

—On Saturday afternoon, Alexander Crouch, of Alexander county, committed suicide by hanging himself with a plow line.

—Wesley Hicks and Jerry Taylor, charged with house burning, were taken from the jail at Franklin, Ky., by a mob and hanged.

—The Catalogue of the University of North Carolina for 1884–'85 shows an increase of students, 230 as against 210 the previous year.

—At a meeting of the President's Cabinet last Thursday it was decided that there was no warrant of law for the reopening of the New Orleans Exposition.

—One hundred Percheron horses have recently been imported, some of them weighing within a few pounds of a ton. They cost from $500 to $2,800 apiece.

—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number for the United States 187, and for Canada 19, or a total of 206 as against 239 last week.

—Ed Reinhart's barn at Iron Station, on the Carolina Central road was struck by lightning last week, killing three horses, badly damaging the barn and knocking down and stunning three men.

THE CLUVERIUS TRIAL.—Monday, June 1, was the 23rd day of the Cluverius trial. The testimony was closed, the jury instructed and the lawyers arguments commenced.

—We regret exceedingly that several lengthy communications for the PRESS have not appeared. Our space is limited, and the articles better suited for a magazine than a newspaper.

FOREIGN.—London dates of May 30, state that there will be no war between Russia and England, as the question of the Afghan boundary has been settled satisfactorily to both governments.

—Another cyclone passed within four or five miles of Charlotte last week, doing much destruction to trees, houses and fences. At Matthews' Station, every building except the residence was blown down, including a large barn, gin house, store house and five outbuildings. Four cyclones, it is said, passed near Charlotte within a little over a year.

—In its reports of Southern progress, the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* gives a list of enterprises started within the past two weeks to the aggregate amount of over $2,500,000, not including a number of small enterprises and additions to those already in operation. The South is moving right along, though she is not making much noise.—*Charlotte Observer.*

—The hostile Indians in New Mexico were routed by the U. S. cavalry, and are said to have scattered in small bands, committing numerous depredations; more than 30 citizens are reported killed by them in the neighborhood of Silver City. At one place they took a two year old child by the feet, striking its head against the wall of the house then hung it on a meat hook, and a woman had her eyes gouged out.

—Serringer, a town in Bengal, Nerbudda Territory, India, and in the southern part of the vale of Cashmere, was visited by a terrible earthquake on Sunday last. The shocks, with intervals of 10 minutes were of great violence. The greater part of the city was destroyed. 50 persons known to have been killed, and hundreds injured. The people sought refuge from the tumbling houses in boats on the river and lakes near by. The whole dale is disturbed and the loss of cattle large. Much distress is feared as the shocks have not ceased and the people are afraid to work for the release of those who were caught under the debris.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Forsyth County.

—Butter is in lively demand in Salem and Winston at present.

— From present prospects new potatoes will be ready for use in a short time.

—Corn is now growing fast, but owing to wet weather it is running up rather slender.

—Apples are dropping off of trees rather badly; but still enough remain for a good crop.

—Joseph Wilson is teaching a subscription school at Eden school house in this county.

—Radishes are very plenty this spring, and generally they are clearer of pith than usual.

—On next Sunday Elder Wm. Turner will preach the funeral sermon of Bennett Swaim's child at Friendship.

—David Jones predicts that June and July will be wet, according to the direction of the wind during Emberday.

—Watermelon vines are not doing so well since the rainy weather set in. Moderately dry weather suits vines the best.

—A farmer of Broadbay township, says that if wet coffee grounds be sprinkled on vines, they will clear them of bugs.

—The best plan to freshen salt fish is, first soak them for awhile in fresh salt brine, and afterward soak them in fresh water.

—Hen eggs are a rather scarce article now. Hens are not doing well, or at least, this is what the women folks tell us.

—We hear much complaint that cucumber vines are doing very badly. The greatest trouble with them is that the bugs destroy them.

—Farmers are relieved of the expense of feeding their cattle hay, as the grass in pastures has grown sufficiently to afford cattle plenty of food.

—Fruit is reported as being plenty in all sections of lower Forsyth and upper Davidson. A few orchards near meadows will not bear so plentifully.

—On last Sunday, Elder Wm. Turner preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Sarah Mock, at Midway church. Also that of Wm. McGhee, at New Friendship.

—From the number of colts to be seen this spring, it seems that people intend to raise their own horses, and not be dependant on other sections for their stock.

—Most gardens are looking well, but much of the cabbage presents a very uneven appearance, owing to the fact that cut worms destroy plants, and much replanting is required.

—Hay making and harvest will come late this year; but the farmer will find plenty of work to do in getting his corn crop along far enough that the time taken from it during harvest, will not hinder its growth.

—Book agents are canvassing in different vicinities, and they find a customer occasionally. Money paid for good books, is an excellent investment, but people could save a per cent. by purchasing their literature at a book store.

—We have noticed that many pieces of wheat contain many black heads. If people were to wash their seed wheat in a solution of water and blue vitriol, it would free their wheat of such impurities, and but little trouble or expense is necessary to do it.

—Many persons when digging wells, make a mistake in not making them deep enough. We know of many which are of but little service, being dry most of the year. B. F., and Andrew Beckerdite have recently been at considerable expense to have the wall taken out of their well, just to have it dug a few feet deeper.

—As much dry weather as we had many farmers neglected to prepare their sweet potato patches before the rain and in consequence of this, many slips have had to remain on the beds too long, as the ground was too wet to prepare it for slips. Those who were ready when the season set in, now have their slips out and they are looking well.

—During the rainy weather squirrels have been thinned out a little. Ground has been too wet to work in, so that farmers have had time to hunt for them. They say the squirrels are becoming wild, and that it is a difficult matter to get a fair shot at them. They will soon commence their destruction on wheat, and it is a good thing that some of them are being killed.

—Many gardeners are raising the old fashioned cabbage. They say it does better than that raised from seed bought of seed growers. It is more tender, stands drought better, keeps from rotting better, keeps better for winter purposes, and makes better "kraut." There are but few gardens in our vicinity, but what have at least a portion of the ground planted in such cabbage

—Many farmers make a mistake in wintering too many cattle. Their object for it is to make a large amount of manure. If those farmers who have a large amount of hay to rot, were to let a few cattle eat and tramp it down, it would make more manure than when the number of cattle is sufficient to eat it all up, and more milk and butter could be made by extra attention to the few.

—Owing to rainy weather grass took a rapid start in corn, and in consequence of this, many farmers have worked their ground too wet. Persons should be careful in their manner of tending land. Nothing is gained by working ground wet, for it injures corn and puts the land in bad condition, and grass is not apt to die so well as if the ground be dry.

—Mrs. Ellen Stewart, of Broadbay township, has the nicest garden we have seen this year. She has nice flowers growing on the waste spaces around the palings, and her yard also contains a number of flower beds, thus making her home present a fine appearance. She seems to be ahead of others in her work. She has already spun most of the wool which was sheared from her sheep this spring.

—Thousands of our people are wasting their living by spending money for patent medicines. Medicine men are so well versed in the art of advertising that it is a hard matter for a person to read their pamphlets and circulars without deciding that he is afflicted with some of the diseases therein described, and their medicine is said to be so well suited to cure the disease that the unsuspecting buy it. Much of the medicine which sells for one dollar per bottle does not cost a whole dime to make it, and in many cases it is altogether worthless. Imaginary diseases are all the ones that can be cured by *such* medicines.

Davidson County.

—Since the rains, meadow grass is growing rapidly.

—Last Tuesday, Andrew Bodenhamer killed 6 crows at 7 shots.

—Mrs. David Tesh had an attack of paralysis lately, but she is now getting well again.

—We hear that Joseph Williard, of Union Cross, will have cabbage ready to cook in a few weeks.

—For the last two weeks vegetation has been growing very rapidly. Spring oats is now beginning to have a better appearance.

—There has been a great amount of onions sold in Salem and Winston this spring. Some of the people take full loads of them at a time.

—A person says hens are very apt to become lousy when setting, and if a small quantity of sulphur be sprinled on them, it will generally clear them of lice.

—A Lexington merchant told us that corn is selling on the streets at 80 cents a bushel and wheat and flour are selling at higher prices than those paid a few weeks ago.

—Mr. John Weevil, an old and respectable gentleman, has been very sick of late, but we are glad to learn that he is getting better, and if he continues to improve, he will soon be about again.

—The "Ministers and Deacons' meeting" was held at Piney Missionary meeting house, during last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Public worship was held in the church on Sunday.

—One farmer plants his corn very thick, and after it comes up he thins it out until it is the proper distance apart. In this way he secures an early stand of corn at the cost of only a small amount of corn.

—A Lexington man says that last year he made one thousand bushels of wheat, but that he is willing to take five hundred bushels for his crop this year. We are glad to hear him guess that he will make half a crop, for most people always guess too low on their crops of a bad wheat year.

—Elizabeth Stewart, of Midway township, owns a very vicious dog. On last Sunday she attempted to drive him out of the house, and the infuriated dog attacked her, macerating one arm in a very painful manner. At last account her arm was in a serious condition, with symptoms of erysipalis in it.

— Your correspondent went to Lexington last week, and noticed on the way that the wheat on ground which has other years yielded bountifully is very sorry. Some have plowed up portions of their crop and planted the ground in other grain. We also noticed that a good deal of cotton has been planted in fields along the Lexington road.

—Last year Columbus Reece, of Abbott's Creek Township, made sassafras oil enough to bring $54.60. He has been making oil this year, but we do not know how much. He only works at it during the time he can spare from his work in the crops. He digs his own roots and so saves all money expenses except what he pays out for his outfit.

Rowan County.

—Many farmers are having new peas occasionally as a dish of diet.

—Some of the people manufacture a considerable amount of sassafras oil.

—Mr. Thomason has a cider mill which he runs by steam. He has other machinery which he runs by steam and he gears this to his engine during fruit time. He can grind and press apples almost as fast as they can be handled. Neighbors give him a certain share of cider. They say that they receive about one and a half gallons of pure juice to the bushel of apples, after paying rent.

Concerning the Pension Act.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 25, 1885.

As numerous enquiries are being received at this office almost daily, as to whether widows whose husbands died from natural causes, while in the service of the late Confederate States, are entitled to the benefits of the pension act, ratified March 11, 1885, I take this method of informing the boards of enquiry, named in the act, that it is a question which will have to be considered and determined by the State board, composed of the governor, auditor and attorney-general, at its first meeting, which will not be held before July or August. I have consulted with the attorney-general about the matter, and he thinks it would not be proper for him now to express an opinion (even if he had one) as he is a member of the board and his colleagues on it are entitled to be consulted, before he gives a formal opinion.

The State board, however, will require every person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of the law to make formal application before the board of enquiry, composed of the commissioners, clerks of Superior courts and sheriffs (as per forms furnished) to the end that each case may be considered on its particular facts.

Let the widows set forth with as much particularity as possible the times, places and circumstances of their husbands' deaths, the diseases, &c., and whether they died from wounds received in battle or not. These facts will enable the board to intelligently pass upon each applicant will be notified, so that any fact lacking may be supplied if possible.

The opinion of the board, and not of its individual members, must be had before the question can be finally disposed of.

Very respectfully,
W. P. ROBERTS, Auditor.

—Raleigh had a fair last week of the right sort. By agreement all of the owners of blooded cattle in the city and vicinity, drove them out on dress parade that day, and all the people of the place, as well as the farmers for miles around, went and saw them. There was no horse-racing, no thimble rigging, no fat women under canvass, no bed quilts and no pumpkins, but just a display of fine cattle; and probably this fair did more substantial benefits to the farmers who attended it, by enlisting their interest in the rearing of improved breeds of cattle, than all the State parades that have ever been held at Raleigh, with spavined horses trotting around the race track cadets strutting around in brass buttons, and marshals in blue sashes, galloping over women and children. —*Statesville Landmark.*

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The undersigned is now ready to take orders for Fall delivery, 1885, and will insure good reliable stock from the well known "Cedar Cove Nurseries," Shore P. O., Yadkin County, N. C., N. W. Craft, proprietor.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

HAVING duly qualified as Administrator of Walter Weavil deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them to me for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1886, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

E. J. HINE, Adm'r
of Walter Weavil dec'd.
March 30th, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Adam Long, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims on the estate of said deceased to the undersigned Administratrix, on or before the 14th day of February, 1886, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMELINE LONG,
Administratrix.
Feb. 10, 1885—6w.

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Black Silks on the market.

NOTIONS

of every description, including

FANS, PARASOLS, SUNSHADES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, &c.

This special department including LACES and EMBROIDERIES of all kinds is presided over by our estimable saleslady Miss MATTIE WINKLER, one of Salem's most pleasant, affable and courteous daughters who will always welcome her many friends to THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

MILLINERY.

Our millinery department is complete and our sales are increasing in this department every day.

DRESS MAKING.

This department has been a grand success as we have secured the services of one of the best dress makers that could be had in the city of Baltimore. Her work has been tested with others and found to be far superior in fit, style of work and comfort. A visit to this department will amply repay any one as there can be seen some beautiful silk costumes which were sold from our Stock and would do credit to any New York Dry Goods Store.

Carpets, Carpets.

We guarantee to sell you the best 2 ply all wool carpet on the market, and warrant it to weigh more to the yard than any carpet offered, and to be from 10 to 15 cents per yard cheaper.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

In this line we have any thing you want. We have just received a new line of GENT'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR IN SUITS.

Give us your patronage and let us show you our appreciation by our continued efforts to look to your interest as our customers interest is our own interest.

J. S. BARROW & SONS.

Winston, N. C., No. 10–3m.

Tax Listing.

CHAS. ROTHROCK, Esq., Tax-lister for Broadbay Township, will be at Hopewel School house on Tuesday, June 2; Louder's School house on Wednesday, June 3; Geo. E. Nissen's Store, Waughtown, Thursday, June 4; C. F. Nissen's Store, Waughtown, Friday, June 5; Eden School house, Saturday, June 6; for the purpose of listing the taxable property for the year 1885.

NOTICE.

LIST YOUR TAXES FOR 1885.

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Lists of Real Estate and Personal Pproperty which each Tax-payer shall own on the 1st day of June, 1885; also each male between the ages of 21 and 50 years, subject to a poll within Winston township, when and where all tax payers within said township are respectfully notified to return their lists to me according to the provisions of the Revenue Laws of North Carolina for State and County Taxes, to-wit:

Court-house, Winston,	Tuesday,	June	2.
" "	Wednesday,	"	3.
" "	Thursday,	"	4.
" "	Friday,	"	5.
" "	Saturday,	"	6.
Cold Spring S. House,	Monday,	"	8.
Town Hall, Salem,	Tuesday,	"	9.
" " "	Wednesday,	"	10.
" " "	Thursday,	"	11.

At the Court-house, Winston, until Monday, June 30 inclusive.

All Tax-payers within said township, failing to return their List to me within 20 days after the 2nd Monday in June, 1885, will subject themselves to the pains and penalties imposed by law.

N. S. COOK,
List taker for Winston Township.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A PRESENT!

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents, will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlor engraving of all OUR PRESIDENTS, including CLEVELAND, size 22x28 in., worth $4. Address Elder Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

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HOOF OINTMENT
—WILL CURE—

Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls, Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.

Is not affected by exposure to the air; does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.

Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.
In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.

The Unabridged is now supplied, at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

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The Cut gives but an incomplete idea of its utility.

THE STANDARD.

GET THE BEST Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary. Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 32,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series. Add to make a Family intelligent. Best help for SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.

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"A LIBRARY IN ITSELF."

The latest edition, in the quantity of matter it contains, is believed to be the largest volume published. It has 3000 more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dict'y, and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings.

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It is an ever-present and reliable schoolmaster to the whole family.—*S. S. Herald.*

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

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(FORMERLY KEPT BY ADAM BUTNER.)

PLEASANTLY situated on the Main Street of Salem and Winston, near Salem Female Academy. The House is well known throughout the South and has always been a popular resort. There is an excellent Mineral spring very near.

Apply to

Z. SWIFT,
Salem, N. C., April 2nd, 1885.
For Raleigh News-Observer copy 1 month.

— GOOD INKS! —
Stands, Pints, Quarts.
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness Enquire at SALEM BOOKSTORE

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

SPRING OF 1885.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS, SEEDS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL STOCK.

WE CARRY A STOCK SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE WANTS of the trade, and are prepared to sell all lines of goods as low as they can be bought from any Jobbing house and delivered here. We sell many articles at same prices for which they are sold in Northern cities. This part of our business will be represented on the road by one of our salesmen—Mr. J. C. GOODMAN.

THE MOST COMPLETE RETAIL STOCK
IN THIS PART OF THE STATE.

Groceries! EVERYTHING NEEDED can be found at the right sort of prices.

Meat and Lard. WE ALWAYS HAVE the best that can be had at lowest market prices.

Fish. MACKEREL IN BBLS., Half Bbls., Quarter Bbls., and Kits HERRING IN SEASON.

LEATHER, SALT, SYRUP, OILS, WHITE AND RED LEAD, ROPES, BUCKETS, TUBS, KEGS, GLASS, PUTTY, BROOMS, &c.

Drugs. FULL STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS, in including the more popular PATENT MEDICINES.

HARDWARE,

NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES, FOUR PRONG FORKS, GRASS SCYTHES, SCYTHES AND CRADLES, TRACE AND LOG CHAINS, MATTOCKS, HOES, SAWS, BUTTS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, FILES, SPOONS,

Pocket and Table Cutlery.

THERMOMETERS, and a full line of STAPLE GOODS at prices as low as the lowest.

Stoves and Hollow Ware.

WE HAVE SOLD several cars "ELCELSIOR" Cook Stoves, manufactured by ISAAC A. SHEPPERD & Co., Baltimore. So far as we have heard, every Stove has given perfect satisfaction.

☞ Don't buy a Stove until you examine ours.

We also keep a full line of handsome HOLLOW WARE, OVENS, SPIDERS, KETTLES, POTS, &c.

TIN WARE of every description.

TRUNKS, VALISES, STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, PENS, INK, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

FOR MEN AND BOYS:

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, COTTONADES, LINEN DRILLS, SHIRTING; COAT, PANT AND VEST TRIMMINGS; The Celebrated GLOBE SHIRTS and COLLARS; TIES;

Large Stock of Men's Ready Made Clothing;

MERINO and GAUZE UNDERWEAR; HATS of every description to fit all at prices from 10 cts. to $5.00.

WE MAKE BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Course Shoes, Coarse Boots, Bay State Shoes and Boots of all grades. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPHIA HAND MADE SHOES, none better

These goods are bought in large quantities and will be sold at right sort of prices.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S GOODS.

LADY CLERKS TO WAIT ON THE LADIES.

We carry a very large line of STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS, consisting partly of

SILKS, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, FANCY DRESS GOODS

WORSTEDS, DRESS FLANNELS, SACK FLANNELS, WHITE, RED, GREY, PLAID, CANTON AND COTTON FLANNELS, LINDSEYS, GINGHAMS, LINEN SUITINGS, PIQUETS, WHITE MUSLINS, SWISS MUSLINS, VICTORIA LAWNS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, JACONETS, MERINO AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, PROOF SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, HOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

And hundreds of other articles, including Parasols, Fans and Umbrellas.

ALL GRADES OF SHOES, CLOTH GAITERS, OXFORD TIES AND SLIPPERS.

We call especial attention to our line of BAY STATE and T. MILES' SONS' SHOES, handsome styles, good quality and low prices.

Bleached and Brown Domestic a Specialty:

We believe we can afford to give some inducements in this department, and ask all to come and examine our goods and prices closely, and if we fail to make it to your interest to trade with us it will be our fault.

AT FACTORY PRICES:

Fries' Jeans, Drill, Arista Sheeting, Cottonades; Cedar Falls Sheeting; Bellemont Plaids; Forest Hill Plaids and Towels; J. & P. Coats' Thread; Gail & Ax's and Ralph's Snuff, and many other articles.

RED CLOVER, SAPLING CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS,

TIMOTHY, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and HERDS GRASS SEEDS of the best qualities at bottom prices.

125,000 Yds. TOBACCO PLANT BED MUSLIN

for COVERING PLANT BEDS, made to our own order at Fall River, Mass.

THINK OF IT. We received, during 1884, more than two millions, four hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds Merchandise, on which we paid more than seven thousand dollars freight.

WE BUY THE BULK OF OUR GOODS OF FIRST HANDS, IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AND ARE THUS ENABLED TO OFFER INDUCEMENTS THAT MERCHANTS WHO HAVE TO BUY OF JOBBING HOUSES CANNOT POSSIBLY OFFER.

Thanking the public for our continued increase of patronage, and promising to try to merit a still greater increase in the future,

We remain Your Friends Truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Winston, N. C., March 5th, 1885–tf.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.30 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.25 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	6.55 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	1.17 a. m.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

Sermon,-Rev. A. W. MILLER, D. D.
Orator --JAS. H CARLISLE, L.L.D.
Gov. A.M.SCALES presents Diplomas.

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday 7th, 10.30, A. M., Rev. A. W. Miller, D.D., of Charlotte, N. C.

Senior Essays, Tuesday, June 9th 7.30, P. M.

Art Exhibition, Wednesday June 10th, 2-4, P. M.

Concert. — Part 1st, Miscellaneous selections. — Part II, Mendelssohn's Oratorio, Athalie, June 10th, 7.30 P. M. We had the pleasure of hearing Athalie, together with several other musical selections on Tuesday evening, and we can assure the public of a grand musical treat, highly creditable to Prof, Agthe and his pupils.

Commencement, Thursday June 11th, 9, A. M. Orator, James H. Carlisle, L. L. D.

Diplomas to be presented by His Excellency A. M. Scales, Governor of North Carolina

—Trinity College Commencement, June 7th.

—There is a steamboat on the Catawba river.

—Some complaint of the potato bugs and cut worms.

—Mr. Austin Parker died in Winston last Thursday.

—The Foltz property, lower end of town, has been repaired.

—The Colored School, in this place, closed last Saturday.

—Gov. Scales and family will be at the Belo House next week.

—Forsyth county will probably have some 40 or 50 pensioners.

—The Clemmonsville Baptist Sunday School picnics next Saturday.

—Winston Graded School closed last Friday for the summer vacation.

☞ Much local correspondence unavoidably deferred till next week.

—Dr. Robah Gray, of Winston, who has been quite sick, is well again.

—The water company in order to increase the water supply, will dig a new well.

—Rev. Dr. Johnston organized a new Presbyterian church in Kernersville last Saturday.

—Mr. Osborne, of Bethany, Davidson county, presented us with fine, large strawberries. Thanks.

—Rev. R. W. Pegram, member of the M. P. Conference, died near Elkin, Surry County, aged 60 years.

—At the recent meeting of the town commissioners, A. C. Sheppard, was re-elected policeman, and R. H. Church, lamplighter.

Thanks for an invitation to Commencement exercises of the eighty-first session of Salem Female Academy, June 9th 10th 11th.

—A surprise party was given Mrs. Ambrose Rominger, residing near Hopewell recently, it being the celebration of her 50th birthday.

—The Entertainment of Mrs. C. L. Right's private school at Kernersville, will take place on the nights of June 9th, 10th and 11th.

—W. H. Hall, of this place, has eighty stands of Italian bees, and realizes several hundred pounds of honey annually therefrom.

TABLEAU.—Quite an interesting and well rendered tableau given by the Miss Purnell's, at the Zevely home, on Saturday, was attended by invited friends.

—The residence of the late J. L. Fulkerson, now the property of the Misses Butner, is being repaired.

H. A. Lineback is also repairing his residence.

—The body of C. D. Byerly, who was drowned in the Yadk'n river last Christmas, was found some 20 miles down the stream, from the place where he was drowned, May 26th.

—The first number of the *Guardsman*, organ of the N. C. Guards, conducted by E. A. Oldham, of Winston, has made its appearance. It is a handsomely printed and well conducted issue, and we wish it a successful career.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending May 30th, 1885:

Miss Mary Chipman, (2), Miss Sue E. Clark, Miss Mandy Douthit, Miss Nellie Harrison F. E. Heckerd, Mrs. Mary Jane Jones, Miss Mattie Lashmit, Miss Jane Lanis, H. M. Mancuby, D. D. Swaim, Miss Rosy Tharp, C. B. Wadden.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

— Weather permitting the firemen's tournament and foot race will take place next Saturday at 6:30 and 7 p. m. Promenade Concert in the Square.

COL. BOYD'S APPOINTMENTS.—The following have been appointed by Collector Boyd deputy collectors for the 5th revenue district:

1. Rockingham and Caswell—N. M Richmond, Caswell county.

2. Stokes and Surry—L. G. Waugh, Surry county.

3. Forsyth—W. B. Stafford, of Forsyth

4. Davidson and Randolph—Dr. W. B. Meares, of Davidson.

5. Stanly, Anson, Richmond and Montgomery—J. M. Little, of Anson.

6. Orange, Chatham and Moore—F. H. Taylor, of Orange.

7. Granville and Person—Dr. J. S. Meadows, of Granville.

Guilford and Alamance—John C. Kennet, of Guilford.—*Daily.*

D. D. Shelton has been appointed stamp clerk at Winston, and Mrs. Fannie Helen has been retained as assistant. Mr. Dwire goes to the home office in Reidsville.

SANDY'S ROOSTER. — Sandy met with an accident. He owned but one rooster, and this rooster was of an inquisitive turn of mind. He discovered that Sandy's potato tops were growing prodigiously, and concluded that there was a phenomenon connected with this, which was worthy of the careful attention of a scientist. He therefore commenced investigating causes by turning tops and roots "topsy turvy." Sandy concluded to give him a hint that he was prying into forbidden mysteries by dealing him a blow with a club. This put an end to the existence of the feathered philosopher; and now Sandy is willing to pay an equivalent for another rooster, and considering that he is a clever man and good neighbor, we hope that some philanthropist will furnish him one. He does not desire one which makes agricultural subjects his prime study, but one of insectiverous inclinations is not objected to.

NEW GOODS.

We have fitted up the large, well lighted store room, on east side of our block, to be used exclusively for Ladies' Goods and now have open an elegant line of New Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Hosiery, Shoes, Parasols, &c. All of which will be sold at prices as low as the lowest. We cordially invite all the ladies to come and examine our goods and prices. Yours, very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

April 29, 1885.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you a letter I received the other day from a friend, and assume the responsibility to ask you to insert it in the *Press.*—It is from an *old Salemite*, and whose early years, after his school days were over, were spent with his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Gottlieb Shober, who was then Postmaster, and who at one time owned all the land on which Kernersville is now located, and it was then known as "Shober's Cross Roads" where Dr. Sapp's Hotel now stands. The roads intersecting here were from Danville to Salisbury, Salem to Raleigh, via Greensboro, and Wytheville to Fayetteville. Before that it was "Dobson's Cross Roads." Mr. Shober purchased from Dobson, and his son Nathaniel Shober, located here and engaged in merchandising and also kept a public house; but being in feeble health, he only remained here a few years, and then sold to Joseph Kerner, a German, father and grandfather of the Kerner family in this country, amounting to now about seventy souls. This was about the year 1816. In the year 1814, my father, Joshua Rights, and Thos. Welfare, were in Philadelphia together; also a man by the name of Ray, who had gone out to buy a stock of goods for Mr. Conrad Krueser, who had the only store in Salem. Ray started home on horseback, and in a few hours afterwards they started home on foot. On parting in the city, Ray remarked: "Well boys, I'll tell them at home, you'r coming.—"All right," was the answer. The last night on the way, they spent in Danville, eat their supper at the Cross Roads, and reached Salem that night, the distance walked was over 60 miles. In a day and a half after, Ray landed, and they were the first to welcome him home, and his answer was, "the dickens, where did you come from, boys."

Nathaniel Shober removed to Salem, and died there, leaving three daughters; and the only representative of his family now living, is Dr. Nathaniel Siewers, residing there, and who stands at the head of his profession.

Kernersville now claims a population of about six hundred, with a prospect of doubling in a few years more.

Mr. Zevely, about the time he was grown, went to Washington and obtained a situation as a clerk in the General Post Office Department, and continued to advance, step by step, until he became Third Assistant Post Master General, his whole service including some thirty odd years. He has an office in Washington, "A. N. Zevely & Son, Agents for Mail Contractors," and here I met him when passing through, on my way West, some years ago. And when I made myself known, I was received with the cordiality of an old time friend; and I must confess, (it may be a weakness) that his unexpected letter is grateful to my feelings, as I have had others of this same kind; that while some may look upon my scribblings to the *Press*, as an old man's nonsense, others derive a gratification in their perusal, and ask a continuance of them.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1885.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

Your letter in last number of the "People's Press" contains a reference to your going to mill 58 years ago. This astonishes me so much that I must be excused for writing about it. You make yourself out a much older man than I thought you to be, and I congratulate you that you are so well preserved. From my recollections of you when you visited Washington, a few years ago, you appeared like a young man, and the style of your letters to the Press indicates that you are still very youthful, lively and energetic.—The accounts you give of your professional travels and work generally, and your reminiscences of men and things in the long past, always interest me and I regret when your weekly contributions are omitted.

It is now almost 51 years since left Salem, yet I take a lively interest in all the local news contained in the 'Press.' Especially do I entertain deep concern for the dear old Moravian Church and its simple usages; and I hope you will live yet many years in its ministry.

Yours sincerely,

A. N. ZEVELY.

Rev. C. L. RIGHTS,
Kernersville, N. C.

Messrs. Editors: Notwithstanding the continued rain and cloudy weather of the previous ten days, and in spite of the prediction of friends and our own fears,—the first "Small fruit and Flower Exposition" held by the N. C. Fruit Growers Association, at Greensboro, on 28th ult., was so much a success and so pleasant an occasion, that at your request I venture to give your readers a short report.

On entering Benbow Hall, where the fair was held, at 9 a. m., on last Friday morning, although not a berry had come in, it was evident that at least the floral exhibit would be very fine. The suggestion was made to postpone until more favorable weather, but it was not heeded, we believing that exhibitors would yet bring in fruit. Nor were we disappointed.

The middle of the Hall was occupied by a double flower stand, some 8 feet high, and 30 feet long, entirely filled with pot plants, three or four hundred in number. Around the hall were low tables, at least 60 lineal feet of which were covered with cut roses and other flowers, arranged with most exquisite taste, on trays, in stands and vases, fancy designs, &c. The stage was also decorated with pot plants, and cut flowers on wire stands, the whole forming such a collection as I have never seen outside a large conservatory.

The small fruits,—strawberries and cherries, with some gooseberries, were on similar tables, occupying nearly 50 feet of lineal space,—arranged in baskets, plates and trays, as closely as they could be placed, as many as 8 to 10 different varieties of berries and cherries in ripe condition being on exhibit. The total entries were about seventy.

I hesitate to mention names of exhibitors, but cannot refrain from giving a few.

The largest collections of pot plants were those of Mrs. S. C. Dodson, Mrs. W. A. Horney and Mrs. Levi Houston. There were several smaller collections and many single specimens of fine plants, by ladies whose names I cannot recall, having taken no notes.

In cut roses, Mrs. J. S. Ragsdale, of Jamestown, had unquestionably the finest and most beautifully arranged collection. One design, a large tray, or "bed," the flowers arranged in concentric ovals of different shades, surmounted by a graceful arch, from which was suspended a globe of roses, a foot in diameter, contained 68 varieties, and probably several hundred specimens, another, a beautiful urn or vase, and a third, a harp, all of roses, in bud and bloom were exceedingly beautiful.

Mr. J. Van Lindley had also a fine collection, perhaps the most extensive in quantity, and second in variety,—but in beauty of arrangement he was exceeded by many others, amongst whom Miss Jettie Scales deserves special mention for her fine tray. There were others, very pretty indeed, but I do not remember the names of exhibitors.

Of mixed cut flowers, there were a great many, showing much taste and skill in their arrangement,—but without a list, I dare not make any special mention.

Of strawberries and cherries, Mr. Lindley had the largest collection and greatest variety. G. L. Anthony, coming in second. Finest single plates of berries were shown by Mrs. Hugh Peters and Mr. Volz,—and cherries by J. S. Ragsdale and others.

The "gate receipts" showed over 600 visitors, day and evening, which, considering the unfavorabe weather, and the fact that the college commencement was just over, and every body tired,—was as good an attendance as could have been expected.

At noon the Greensboro Band,—which, by the way, plays very well indeed, entered the Hall, and gave us several pretty pieces, after which Judge Dick made a very beautiful, chate address, adding much to the interest and instructiveness of the occasion.

Instead of closing the Fair at 4 p. m., as had been intended, it was changed, into a festival at night, as most of the fruit was donated. The ladies capped berries, and arranged them and cherries in saucers and plates,—ice cream was ordered, and from 8 to 10 o'clock a merry crowd kept the hall lively. Then the "remains" were sold at auction and the show was over.

During the day the executive committee considered the time and place of holding the next Annual Fruit Fair. A strong bid was put in for our twin-city, and I had had no doubt of being able to bring it here this year, having in fact, been promised as much a year ago. But the composition of the committee had been changed during the interval, and the local interest of the majority decided in favor of Greensboro, at which place, on the 12th and 13th of August next, our Fourth Annual Fruit Fair will be held, to which I earnestly hope many of our friends here will go. Those who have never attended such a show can have no idea of what is gathered together; nor do our citizens and business men generally realize the advantage it is to any town to have such a Fair held within its borders. Did they do so, I know the next fair would be held here. The Greensboro people who know by experience, are so anxious to keep it there, that they offer to "carry it," guaranteeing hall, premises and all expenses.

June 2nd, 1885. L.

DIED.

In this place, on the 30th ult., of pneumonia, WILLIAM T. MCGHEE, aged 27 years, 1 month and 16 days.

In Davidson county, very suddenly last week, Mrs. LEWIS WILLIAMS.

In this county, on the 29th ult., CONNIE, daughter of W. R. Snider, in the 4th year of her age.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 5th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., I shall offer to the highest bidder, some property formerly belonging to the estate of the late Miss Lucy Bagge. The following are some of the articles that will be offered: CLOSETS TABLES, CHAIRS, BOOK-CASE and DESK, WASH-STANDS, WATER-BENCHES CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, TINWARE, &c., &c. All in good condition.

Terms Cash. Sale at the lower end of the Sister's Home.

JAMES T. LINEBACK, Agent. for H. BRICKENSTEIN.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	00 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans (col'd) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white)" "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 t0 00
Pork,	0 to 7½
Lard,	8 to 9
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	15 to 18
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 80
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	4 to 0 05
Chickens,	10 to 20

Winston Tobacco Market

Lugs Common Green,	5 00 to 6 00
" Bright,	7 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers, Common,	5 00 to 6 00
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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883

A PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS.

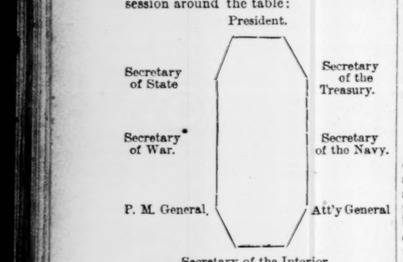
A LOOK AT A CABINET AS IT APPEARS WHEN IN SESSION.

The Cabinet Room in the White House—What is Done at a Cabinet Meeting.

President Cleveland changed one of the cabinet days from Friday to Thursday, and now meets his constitutional advisers on Tuesday and Thursday of each week. This is the only change that has been made. The forms that have been observed for half a century and more on cabinet days are still undisturbed. The hour of meeting is 12 o'clock noon, and the room is the same that has been used for the meetings since Lincoln's time. It is the room immediately at the head of the stairs leading to the business part of the White House. On the right as you enter is the door leading to the library, where the President receives his visitors, and on the left is the private secretary's office, to reach which you have to climb two or three steps.

The cabinet room is open to visitors at all times when the cabinet is not in session. It is a plain room with no striking feature about it. Its two large windows, extending from ceiling to floor, command a lovely view of the sweeping lawns, the monument and the shining Potomac beyond. The interior is simplicity itself. The walls are painted in a drab tint, the ceiling is frescoed with flowers and cherubs, and a mantel of cinnamon colored marble surrounds a capacious fireplace, where hickory logs are usually blazing cheerily. A flowered Brussels carpet with a black and red background covers the floor, and gray silk rep curtains hang at the windows. Between the windows hangs an oil portrait of John Hampden, a label on which informs us that it is reputed to be a Vandyck. On the opposite wall is a portrait of Washington, by Cadena, the South American artist, which was presented to the government in Hayes' time. A large bird's-eye view photograph of the city is over the door leading to the President's room. Maps of the United States and of South America and Washington hang on the remaining walls. In one corner stands a large school globe, and in another is a revolving bookcase of modern invention, which is filled with revised statutes, dictionaries, and various public documents. Near the door to the President's room stands a small walnut secretary, and near the windows a small walnut table to match. The lounge near the door leading to the hall and the dozen chairs distributed about the room are of walnut upholstered with flowered raw silk to match the carpet.

The table around which the cabinet is seated is an octagonal affair of black and French walnut in the fashion of twenty years ago. It has a profusely carved central leg and legs at the corners. It is covered with billiard cloth. The eight armchairs that surround it are all alike, of walnut with rep upholstering. The cabinet looks like this when it is in session around the table:



Very little formality attends the meetings. The members generally come singly, rarely in pairs. Each always carries under his arm a portfolio such as lawyers use for papers, only the cabinet portfolios are more antiquated than those affected by lawyers—as old probably as Senator Evarts' hat. The cabinet portfolio is a thing of calfskin, about 24x20 inches. It has a single pocket covered by a flap. It has no lock, but is fastened by two straps and buckles. Some of these portfolios are probably a hundred years old, and the greater number have seen from a quarter to half a century. The newest is exactly like the oldest in pattern, and each is lettered with a stencil to indicate to what department it belongs.

Each member of the cabinet shakes hands with all the others when he arrives. The President usually comes in after nearly all his counselors have arrived. He shakes hands with them all around and chats with them for a moment, and then takes his seat at the head of the table, his advisers taking their places in the order indicated in the diagram. The session begins at 12 o'clock exactly, whether the members have all arrived or not. The President does not rap the meeting to order, and it is wholly informal throughout. No vote is taken on any question. If the President wants the individual opinion of his advisers on any subject, he asks for it, but he decides the question in his own way, without regard to whether a majority of his advisers is for or against his views. No minutes are kept of cabinet meetings, and, as no reporters are present, the proceedings are never given in detail. An ex-cabinet official says the public loses little by the observance of secrecy, for the talk is discursive and fragmentary and would not be read if published.

Nevertheless all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the proceedings of cabinet meetings from being overheard, and a full report of one has not been published since the days when Webster was secretary of state. An enterprising correspondent of that day in some way contrived to get into an adjoining room, where he could overhear every word. Mr. Webster himself discovered the leak after several meetings had been reported, and ever since the rooms have been carefully watched.

Imagine what eight bank directors or an equal number of asylum trustees on pretty good terms with one another would do if shut up in a back room away from public gaze, and some notion probably can be formed of what a cabinet meeting is like. All the pictures that are made of cabinet groups are absurdities. The secretaries do not stand in tragic attitudes with hands thrust in the breasts of close-buttoned coats, nor do they stand with an elbow resting on the mantel, nor sit with folded arms and knitted brows. They just sit carelessly and easily at a table like other folks, toying with penholders, tearing scraps of paper, or thrumming on their portfolios.

There is no set form in which the councils begin or continue. The subjects discussed suggest themselves. Opinions are passed all around the boards, and nearly every member has something to add to the common fund of information. The President has always two or three vexatious questions on hand to submit to his councillors.

The political history of the past half century is full of quarrels and dissensions in the cabinets of various Presidents, but these outbreaks, as a rule, have not occurred at stated meetings of the cabinet. There have been instances where members became so hostile to one another that one or the other would stay away from cabinet meetings, and many cases where personal relations were so strained that only icy formalities were passed by way of greeting; but as a whole the sessions of the Presidents with their advisers have been pleasant and without remarkable incident.—*New York Sun.*

Russia has only 625 periodicals—even than China or Japan.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A new test for tea is the amount of ashes yielded, the quantity being greater in inferior and adulterated samples than in those of good quality.

Wet and dry seasons so differently affect the wings of butterflies in India as to cause broods of the same insect to be taken for distinct species.

A Liverpool dealer has received an order for one hundred electric eels, which are desired for the purpose of a scientific investigation of the peculiar power of these creatures. Good reasons have been noticed, it is stated, for doubting that the shock given by them is really produced by electricity.

By microscopical examination, Messrs. Osmond and Werth have shown that molten steel possesses a kind of cellular tissue, the iron forming the nucleus and the carbon the envelope of the cellules. These simple cellules form agglomerations or compound cells, which may be easily identified with what is usually called the grain of the steel.

Two prizes of $2,500 each are offered for essays on the use of soda nitrate as manure. One essay is to indicate present knowledge and theory, and the other is to be devoted to new experimental research made by the author of the paper before 1887. The prizes are given by the committee of the Saltpetre Producers' association of western South America.

The white brick now made in France from the immense accumulations of waste sand at glass factories is likely to prove a valuable industry. The process of production consists in subjecting the sand to an immense hydraulic pressure and then baking in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of various forms and dimensions, of a uniform white color, and of almost pure silex. The product is unaffected by the the heaviest frosts or by the sun or rain.

From reports filed in Berlin by German sea captains it appears that the glacial Labrador current is annually protruding further and further south, crowding the Gulf Stream out of its wonted spring course. So great is the southward sweep of the heavy glacial current that when the buoy attached to the broken end of the Atlantic cable of 1865 got adrift it was found to have traveled nearly due south a distance of six hundred miles in seventy six days in opposition to the Gulf Stream.

Many mysterious boiler explosion having been attributed to the sudden and explosively violent flashing into steam of superheated water, the French academy of sciences appointed a committee, a year or more ago, to investigate the subject. The committee has since made many careful experiments, using pure and impure water, water which had been long stagnant, and water from which the air has been driven by long boiling, and generating steam by rapid and by slow firing. As a result the conclusion has been reached that if any boiler explosion has occurred through superheating it must have been through the concurrence of exceptional circumstances, which are neither defined, known nor suspected. The experiments have shown conclusively that, however unaccountable explosions sometimes appear, the real cause must be looked for in the simple loading of the boilers with steam pressures beyond their strength.

Maple Sugar and Maple Trees.

The cleanest and neatest of trees; the one whose foliage stands out in the fall as the most brilliant and varied in color among all the leaves that delight the painter; the tree whose wood is next to black walnut in beauty, the maple, is dearest to Americans for its life's blood, whose distillation yields the sweetest of sugars and most savory of the natural sweets.

There is hardly any one of healthy and natural appetite whose palate is not pleased by the brown crystals which melt in the mouth and leave a delightful sensation to the taste, and suggest in their very odor that they condense the very spirit of spring in the woods, the spicy breezes, the budding leaves and delicate flowers.

Nearly every one likes maple sugar, and it is no wonder to learn that each year sees an increase in the yield, until now it has reached the enormous sum of nearly fifty-one million pounds, or equal to one-fifth of the amount of cane sugar produced in this country.

Nor does this amount include the coarse stuff that is made by boiling cheap brown sugar and stirring it with a stick. It is the real article, as pure as improved processes can make it.

In the old days, "before the war," as they date down South, Vermont alone "took the cake" of maple sugar making. Now the industry is spread all over the country. The Green Mountain State still leads and makes over thirty pounds apiece for each of the inhabitants, many of whom never taste any other sugar. New York, Ohio and Michigan are great maple sugar States, and in Ohio, according to the New York *Independent*, in one town, within a circle of three miles, there are 111 sugar camps, containing 86,380 trees.

In whatever way we may look at it the maple is a most valuable tree. None exceeds it as a shade tree, and Lafayette, Brissot, de Warville and other travelers have put on record that one of the most beautiful sights they saw in this country, was a long street in Middletown, Connecticut, with a row of maples on either side. Maples are of rapid growth and make the best of fuel and charcoal. "Curled" and "bird's eye" maple are in great demand as cabinet woods. In all its many uses it comes as near as any tree to being to the temperate zone what the cocoanut or bamboo is to the tropics, while in its sugar-producing quality it is dearer to Americans than any other tree in our forests, for old and young who have tasted its sweets unite in the praise of maple sugar.

Diamonds.

"Where are the largest diamonds found just now?" a Chicago reporter asked an expert.

"In southern Africa. The mines there are, however, pretty old, too, and are getting fairly exhausted. I think that among our undeveloped resources in the United States diamonds will loom up largely before long. The other day I bought a seventeen-carat stone of a man who had bought it for one dollar, taking it to be a topaz. It was found near Waukesha, Wis. It had much the appearance of South African stones. Two or three months ago a party brought me one from central Iowa. It was a very good stone, and I should say that there must be more where that one came from. I believe there are many spots in this country where diamonds are to be found. Only when found the general public wouldn't know them for rough diamonds."

"How does a rough diamond look?"

"Generally, it is a little six-pointed crystal, or it may look like a roundish, semi-transparent pebble. In its rough state it generally doesn't look as pretty as a piece of quartz. The opinions of experts ought to be had whenever stones are found suspected to be diamonds. Search, beside, ought to be made not by individuals but by communities, for diamonds are scarce wherever they are lodged, and many eyes looking for them are more likely to find them than one pair, however keen."

M. N. Foster, a farmer living near Haywards, Cal., has a hog which spends his time with a flock of geese. Every day when the geese go into the pond for their accustomed swim the hog plunges in at the same time and remains as long as the geese do.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Feeding Value of Corn stalks.

At a recent State Dairymen's convention held in Wisconsin, Professor Henry, of the State Agricultural college, said:

"We are now undertaking experiments to determine the value of corn-stalks as fodder. On the college farm, we got on four acres, beside fifty bushels to the acre of shelled corn, 14,000 pounds of corn-stalks. We fed two calves on corn-stalks and two on hay, each couple for three weeks; then we reversed and fed them three weeks longer, so as to minimize the possible differences in the cows themselves. The result of that experiment was that we estimated one pound of hay as worth two pounds of corn-stalks. Our yield of corn-stalks being one and three-quarter tons to the acre, was consequently nearly equal to one ton of hay, and, in addition, we got fifty bushels of shelled corn. We fed the stalks in this case uncut, and I estimate the waste as about forty per cent. We are about to make an experiment, cutting the corn-stalks. We noticed little or no difference in the milk and butter yields of those cows, whether fed on hay or stalks; they all averaged one pound of butter per day. The quality of the product from stalk-fed cows was equally as good as the hay-fed. (In answer of an inquiry regarding the grinding of corn in the cob), Professor Sanborn's experiment show the grinding of corn and cob together to be advantageous. The cob gives a bulk which assists the easy digestion of the corn. While on the subject of cattle feed, let me say a good word for corn grown for fodder, to be used in the fall when your pastures begin to run short. You can raise not far from 30,000 of green stalks to the acre. On this matter of corn stalks, I should say that it is no exaggeration to say that there are enough corn-stalks wasted in Wisconsin every year to keep all the four-footed animals in the State. I should say that for fodder I am opposed to large southern corn. I prefer a variety of small corn. (Inquiry as to the relative value of eastern and western corn), Eastern-grown corn has a greater percentage of nutriment than our western, but if you keep on growing that corn in the West, it soon becomes western. It would be well enough to try the eastern or southern. For fodder, you must plant early and cut early."

Farm and Garden Notes.

A Massachusetts poultry fancier recommends knit hoods for covering the combs and wittles of black Spanish fowls.

It is not necessary to keep cocks unless the eggs are intended for sitting hens. The hens will lay just as well, perhaps better, and the eggs will keep a longer time.

Rats have a great aversion to the odor of the chloride of lime, and, when mixed with water and poured into the holes through which the rats pass, they usually vacate their haunts. This mixture is harmless, does not kill the rats, but drives them away.

A solution of India rubber in benzine has been used for years as a coating for steel, iron, and lead, has been found a simple means of keeping them from oxidizing. It can be easily applied with a brush, and is as easily rubbed off. It should be made about the consistency of cream.

Here is a new English remedy for crib biting. Nail a strip of sheep skin, about eight inches in width, the entire length of the crib; select a skin covered with long wool, and sprinkle it freely with Cayenne pepper. Renew it occasionally, and the worst cribber can be persuaded to desist from his habit.

The small streams which often flow through farms are almost invaluable sources of fertility, if the mud which accumulates in them every year cleaned out and spread upon the land. All the leaves, together with the fine mold from cultivated fields, find a lodgment in the beds of these streams. Several loads of manure as valuable as that made in stables may thus be secured every year.

A farmer whose neighbor's stock has been driven to his well all the last winter made a calculation that the loss of time in driving stock, to say nothing of the loss from insufficient supply of water is enough to pay the interest on fifty dollars easily. Yet a good well could be put in the barnyard with wooden pump for less than half this sum. The loss of manure from driving stock far for water in winter is a serious item.

The old practice of putting ashes in leach to make soap is less common than formerly among farmers. The ashes are worth more as a fertilizer to crops than for soap. Good potash can be bought more cheaply than in the form of ashes, and it is not in as good shape for applying to crops. However, there is still much virtue in leached ashes, and where they can be got cheaply they will well pay for hauling on sandy land.

The milk from heifers is neither so large in quantity nor so rich as that from the same cow as she becomes older. The old rule which reckoned a heifer with her first calf as equal to half a cow was not far from right. The growth of the heifer is so much deducted from what would otherwise go to milk production, but with young cows capable of eating and digesting an unusual quantity of food a larger proportion may go to the milk pail.

In answer to the question, what is the best season of the year for pruning a young orchard? the *Country Gentleman* says: Late in winter, or early in spring before the buds swell, if you wish to maintain the vigor of the trees. If they are so thrifty as to give annual shoots three feet long, you may prune late in spring or early in summer. If the pruning is to be very light and with small shoots, the time will not be very important; but if the trimming is heavy, the above rule is to be carefully observed.

The value of the bean crop is not in its foliage but in its grain. An excessive amount of nitrogen in fertilizers makes straw, but without a proportionate amount of pods. This is more especially true in coarse stable manure, which heats in the soil, causing increased warmth. Finely rotted manures, or nitrates in their concentrated form, are often apparently as helpful to grain production as mineral fertilizers. They undoubtedly make available some mineral plant food in the soil that would otherwise be unavailable. In like manner caustic potash or soda, as ashes or salt, will often change inert nitrogen in the soil to forms in which plants can use it.

An old recipe for making grafting wax, and a good one, is four parts resin, two parts beeswax, and one part tallow. Melt all together in a kettle, over a moderate fire, and when well mixed, pour into a vessel of cold water to harden. When stiff enough to handle grease the hands, and then pull and work the wax until it is white, or amber colored, and of even quality throughout. Apply the wax to the grafts in such a way that the air shall be entirely excluded from all raw surfaces on scion and stock. In cold weather the wax may need warming by working it in the hands, or it may be melted and applied with a brush. For small trees in nurseries, we have used the wax on strips of cloth prepared by simply dipping the strips in melted wax. These, wound around the stock, keep the scion firmly in place.

Household Hints and Recipes.

BREAKFAST PUFFS.—Sift half a pint of flour and a saltspoonful of salt together; stir into it gradually a gill of milk. Beat up separately the yolk and white of one egg; add the yolk, to a gill of milk, stir this into the flour; now add the white of egg previously whipped to a foam, pour into individual tins and bake in a quick oven.

TO TEST EGGS.—Dissolve an ounce of salt in ten ounces of water. Add the eggs—good ones will sink, indifferent eggs will swim, and bad eggs will float, even in pure water. Fresh eggs are more transparent in the center. Old eggs are transparent at the top. Eggs may be kept for a very long time by covering them with beeswax dissolved in warm olive or cottonseed oil; use one-third beeswax to two-thirds oil.

VEGETABLE PIE. — For a small pie take three or four potatoes, an onion and three hard-boiled eggs. Slice the potatoes and onions, season and boil in a pint of water. When done, line a pie-plate with crust, put in the potatoes, water and all, and slice the eggs over. If the water has boiled away, add more and season accordingly, as plenty of juice is required. Cover with top crust and bake quickly. This is an old Maryland recipe and is excellent.

TO KEEP BEEF FRESH IN HOT WEATHER. — For every one hundred pounds of beef take four quarts of fine Liverpool salt, four ounces of saltpeter, and four pounds of brown sugar, mixed intimately together, and when the meat is packed, which should be closely, sprinkle the mixture evenly over the layers of meat; keep closely packed together by the use of good weight. The sugar and salt, with the juice of the meat, will make all the brine that is necessary. The above is simple enough, and no doubt good. Remember it when the hot days come and you have fresh meats you want to save.

CARE OF OIL CLOTHS.—If housewives will use a dry mop composed of soft flannel—knit underwear is good—for cleaning floor cloths, they will find their goods will not only wear better, but will retain their new look very much longer. Go over the oil cloth with the dry mop the same as if it was wet, and when it becomes soiled shake it out of doors until it looks clear again. It is surprising how long such a mop can be used without washing out, if only it is thoroughly shaken every time it is used. A good way to renew an oil cloth that has been washed frequently, till it looks dim, is to heat sweet oil—chicken or turkey oil will do about as well—dip a flannel into the hot oil and go over the carpet, rubbing the surface hard, so the oil will penetrate and make the goods soft and pliable. Try it, ladies, and be convinced of the merits of such a course. —*Tribune and Farmer.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The President has the appointment of ten cadets at West Point.

There is a life-sized female statue, cut from salt, at New Orleans.

Ok, Oz, Ai and Po are four postoffices in the United States whose names contain only two letters.

Wet and dry seasons affect the wings of butterflies in India so differently as to cause broods of the same insect to be taken for distinct species.

The word measles originally signified leprosy, although in modern times used for a far different disorder. Its derivation is from the old French word meseau, or mesel, a leper.

A French physician has written a long letter on the advantages of groaning and crying. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 126 to sixty in the course of a few hours by giving vent to his emotions.

In Teheran, Persia, the teahouses are all open to the public, and even the schools are exposed alike, the shops often having shops on each side. The boys sit on their heels in rows and repeat the lesson after the master, apparently undisturbed at the continual hubbub going on around them.

During the Spanish invasion of Holland several victories were won by the native soldiers who, on skates, suddenly moved on the forces of Alva, and as quietly retired to their own camp. For a period of more than four hundred years the soldiers have been trained to perform evolutions on skates.

In old times the turquoise was supposed to lose its color entirely at the death of its owner, but to recover it when placed upon the finger of a new and healthy possessor. It was said that whoever wore a turquoise so that either it or its setting touched the skin, might fall from any height, the stone attracting to itself the whole force of the blow.

The cook in an up-town club, New York, was bothered by a number of rats, until he hit upon a novel dish for them. He collected a small pan of wine-bottle corks, and chopped them up. Then he fried the pieces in lard and breaded them. The rats ate them at night, and drank from a dish of water conveniently placed. In a few days the rats were all found dead, and the cook was very happy over his experiment.

The last reported novelty in London is a burglars' company, which conducts business in a most careful and systematic manner. It has a number of inspectors, who travel over Europe in quest of openings for "work," and mechanics who can open the most elaborate safe. Finally, there is a solicitor who negotiates the restitution of bonds for a commission of thirty-five per cent. All the managers have received a prison education.

HEALTH HINTS.

It is now given out that too much coffee dries up the liver.

Raw oysters are highly recommended as a cure for hoarseness.

To cure and heal a running sore apply alum water twice a day.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Pound it until fine, and put it in an empty, clean pepper-box with perforated top, then you can easily sift it out on the cut; put a soft cloth around the injured member, and wet it with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

Too Much Language.

Each social caste has a dialect of its own in Japan. Then there is a children's language, which is the real variation of the vernacular, and there is a household language as distinguished from that of the street or rostrum. There is a special form for addressing superiors and one for addressing inferiors. The standard test is the language of the upper classes in the capital. When an American gentleman arrived in Japan he stopped at an English hotel, where he supposed they would have servants who could speak English. Early in the morning, as is the custom with the country, the servant came gently to his room, bringing toast and tea. The native entered the room so noiselessly that the traveler's wife was frightened out of her wits, and sought refuge beneath the bed clothes, with a smothered scream. The husband turned to the servant and asked him the time of day. He looked puzzled, and, seizing the man's shoes, carried them below for polishing. When he returned the guest repeated the question, when the native dodged out and soon returned with some glasses of water. In no hotel in Japan did he find servants able to speak English intelligently.—*New York Graphic.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

One of the new shades of green is called chartreuse.

Squares of frosted gold are linked together for bracelets.

Gold and woolen laces are much used on the new spring hats.

The favorite color of the Princess Beatrice is pale heliotrope.

Women's names adorn more than half the American sailing ships.

The old-fashioned knitted purse of our grandmothers' time is revived.

Forty-eight English women have diplomas and are registered as physicians.

Bonnets and hats are quite handsome for the spring, and show a great variety of shapes.

Velvet collars of any color preferable, both standing and turned down, are very becoming to all ages.

A dark green and gold embroidered bonnet is ornamented with a large cluster of Marshal Neil roses.

A beautiful fabric called Limousine comes in small plaids, and is especially suited for children's dresses.

Waists grow longer, basques shorter, collars higher, skirts fuller, hats and coiffures higher, dress less artistic.

Japanese girls are said to have small, plump hands, and to use their finger nails as pens when writing love letters.

The prettiest slipper is still that made of undressed kid, in the various mode colors and gray. Yet the patent-leather slipper and low-cut shoe is much worn.

The wide metal braids which are used for the trimming of high-crowned hats are very effective. White wool braid is used with quite good effect on dark, blue and black straw.

Miss Addie Kurtz is the deputy sheriff of Franklin county, Pa., and she recently escorted seven male prisoners from the county jail to the penitentiary at Philadelphia.

Lace-making is again a favorite fancy work among the English and Russian ladies, and for those whose eyes can stand the trial it is a charming and artistic employment of leisure hours.

The tapestry stitch is being learned by young ladies who have good eyesight. Some very artistic designs may be imported from England. The scheme of color is like that in old Gobelin tapestry.

Silk bolting cloth is used for sash curtains. The embroidery which embellishes these curtains is after the Japanese, and is very much the same on both sides. The effect is very charming.

Velvet or velveteen, in contrasting color with the etamine, or cashmere, or wool stuff of the frock, is used to excess for the cuffs, belts, collars and capes, pockets and paraments of children's garments.

The fashionable New York poodle must be as tenderly shielded from the dust as his devoted slave and owner, and he, therefore, now wears a tissue veil swathed around his head when taken on Fifth avenue for his airing.

Chenille trimmings will remain fashionable, and we shall have chenille embroideries, passementeries of chenille and silk, chenille and velvet or beads, among others beads cut with facets which glitter brilliantly, and are of all tints and colors.

Plain gray cottons and gray-blue are made up with red to look very pretty for country wear. The red sometimes forms a frilling, over which the contrasting color is cut out in points or shell shapes, while upon the bodice it forms a tucked vest.

The Russian hat has a high peaked crown and a wide, rolling brim cut open at the front and back. The points thus made are faced with velvet and a handsome aigrette of flowers or feathers falls gracefully over them at the front for garniture.

Pretty over-all aprons for little girls are made of two wide breadths of nainsook or lawn tucked at the bottom and shirred back and front of the half armhole, which is finished by two wide bands of the muslin tied into a bow on the top of the shoulder to retain the apron in place. These aprons are closed back and front.

The trade of the hairdresser and cosmetic maker prospers at present, says the New York *Sun*. The coiffure is high and elaborate, demanding the use of much additional hair, and frequently of the wig. With the high coiffures come the profuse use of powder for the face and hair mouches, or black patches on the cheeks, lips, chin, forehead and neck.

Miss Sarah E. Raymond has been for the past nine years the superintendent of the public schools of Bloomington, Ill. She graduated at the Illinois Normal University in 1866, and has been engaged in schoolwork ever since. As a teacher, she passed through all the grades of the Bloomington schools from the lowest primary to the principal of the High school.

In London they are having flower weddings, which means that the bridesmaids are dressed in gowns made to represent some flower. A daffodil dress, for instance, is made of deep yellow. The satin skirt is quilted like the outer leaf of a daffodil. The bodice and polonaise are of surah of a lemon color, like the hearts of the daffodil. Yellow stockings and shoes and gloves of lemon hue are worn with this dress.

Facts For Fly Time.

Professor Bickmore has been lecturing to the public school teachers of New York on flies and musquitoes. How does a fly fly? asked the professor. While the wing was so comparatively narrow, it made up for it in lateral motion. The wings did not beat back and forth in one plane, but made, as it were, a figure 8. The wings of a fly vibrated 330 times a second, which went to show its muscular power. If caught fast a fly would keep buzzing for a long time before it stopped to rest, with this 8-like movement. The eyes of a fly had considerable motion, and could see some distance around. When magnified they showed a series of facets, which were the lenses. These facets combined produce sight. A fly of serious importance was the tsetse fly, which was, however, confined to a limited area. To pass through a smarm of them was deadly to horses and oxen, but not to suckling calves. They did not affect mankind. Livingstone, the explorer, spoke of one occasion when it was certain that only twenty or thirty of these flies appeared, and yet they caused the death of a large number of cattle. The effects of their bites on the beasts would be, first, loss of appetite and fur, and then death from inanition. The southern and central portions of Africa would be quite accessible were it not for this pest. It was a question how these insects could be destroyed.

Thought He Was Preaching.

A clergyman who is stationed not a thousand miles south of Rochester told a story in his sermon the other morning which, in the opinion of some of his auditors, required considerable faith to swallow. The opinion was fully shared by the clergyman's little daughter who, at the dinner table, looked very earnestly at her father and asked him if the story was quite true. "Why, certainly, my child," answered the minister in amazement; "but why do you ask me?" "Oh!" she responded very quickly. "I didn't know—I thought that maybe you were only preaching."—*Rochester Express.*

The custom of decorating rooms by strewing roses on furniture, bedding and floors is extending in Paris.

A Georgia Camp-Meeting Hymn.

I heard this hymn (writes a correspondent) sung very enthusiastically at a Georgia camp-meeting. Each stanza (if it can be called such) was sung by a swarthy improvisator, and the refrain by a whole congregation. Many of the couplets have escaped my memory:

Oh, Lady, pull de string! When de heab'n bell ring.
Lady, look out fo' me, 'cos I's gwine 'fore de King.
Shout, shout; I's a heab'n-boun' soul—
Shout, shout, shout; I's a heab'n-boun' soul.

Ef you gits to heab'n afore I do,
Lady, look fo' me, 'cos I's comin' dar too.
Shout, etc.

Order out de wagon, soon's we meet,
An' we'll go an' hab a ride up de golden street.
Shout, etc.

Dar's blessin's in a plenty an' plie' up in a heap;
But 'tis time to knock off work now; oh, it's time to go to sleep.
Shout, etc.

Ef you gits to heab'n afore I die,
Oh, tell de sisters, Lady, dat I's comin' up on high.
Shout, etc.

Dar's glory in ole Zion; hallelujah in de land;
An' I's er gwine to heab'n to jine de holy band.
Shout, etc.

Dar's hope in blessed Jesus; dar's mercy in de Lord;
An' I's a-gwine to heab'n to claim my jest reward
Shout, etc.

Oh, ring de bell ob glory an' let de tidings roll;
'Tis time for Marster Jesus to take my weary soul.
Shout, etc.

De day ob judgment's comin'; w'en dey hears ole Gabr'el's horn
De sinners will be sayin' dey wish dey neber born.
Shout, etc.

But Dar'll be no use a-wishin' w'en de heab'nly bell shall ring;
Dey is boun' to stan' fo' judgment befo' de awful King.
Shout, etc.

And so on, ad infinitum.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Worse Than Firearms.

The editor of an Omaha paper, in commenting on several cases in that city where children died from the effects of taking cough syrup containing morphia, remarks that opiates, poisons and narcotics are more dangerous than firearms. Mothers should note this and furthermore that different Boards of Health, after making careful analyses have certified that the only purely vegetable preparation of this kind, and one that is in every way harmless, prompt and effective, is Red Star Cough Cure. Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, and the Commissioner of Health, have publicly endorsed this valuable discovery.

A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107 years.

A Sad Case of Poisoning

is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and disease of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

ITALY has 4,800,000 lemon trees, which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons annually.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

A CONDEMNED murderer was married in his cell at Los Angeles, Cal., recently.

* * * Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE are nearly a million more females than males in Great Britain.

People Going West.

Seeking homes, health, investments, employment or recreation, can obtain maps, descriptive pamphlets and information about cost of tickets, by mail, free, upon application to J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent Union Pacific Railway, Omaha, Nebraska. State where you saw this item and whether you wish to go to Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Nevada or California.

MESSMAR'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

Frazer Axle Grease

Is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns."15c. Complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts bunions.

Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap is used to prevent, cure and heal skin diseases, and to secure a white, soft and beautiful complexion. 25 cents by Druggists or by mail. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa., Man'fr.

"Buchu Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bl'd'er and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of bladder. $1. Druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

"Rough on Rats.

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drgts.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

13 TRADE RED STAR MARK

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for PLATFORM ECHOES

OR LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart. Now selling by thousands. A book just completed by *John B. Gough*. Ministers say "*Godspeed it.*" Every one laughs and cries over it. Tens of thousands are waiting for it, and Agents sell 10 to 20 a Day. 640 pages. 227 splendid Engravings. Introduction by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. 1000 more Agents wanted on very liberal terms. Send for Circulars, etc., to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

For Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Nervous Debility, & Children's Food. **GLUTEN FLOUR** New Wastе-Repairing Bread & Gem Flour. Free from Bran or Starch. Sic lbs. free to physicians and clergymen who pay postation. Send for Circular. Farwell & Rhines, Sole Proprietors, Watertown, N.Y.

MEN WANTED!

To sell first-class Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines and small Fruits. Permanent employment on the most favorable terms. Address J. M. Edwards, Nurseryman, Dansville, N.Y.

PILES. THE WORST CASES of Itching or Bleeding Piles can be cured speedily and economically. For particulars address E. A. CAMPBELL, CORONA, QUEENS CO., N. Y.

100 SALESMEN WANTED. Good Wages. Steady Work. Address J. AUSTIN SHAW, Nurseryman, Rochester, N.Y.

EASY CHILD-BIRTH

Friend. Coupled with this entreaty I will add that during a long obstetrical practice (44 years) I have never known it to fail to produce a safe, quick delivery.

R. J. HOLMES, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Treatise on "Woman" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta. For sale by all Druggists.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THERE are in Paris 150 tradesmen who do nothing but deal in old postage stamps.

Humors in the Blood

Often manifest themselves in the spring months. Eruptions, such as hives, pimples and boils, salt rheum, scrofula or other affections caused by impurity or low state of the blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It Purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and gives renewed strength to the whole body. Try this spring medicine and blood purifier.

"I was for some time troubled with boils, having several of them at a time. After enduring about all I could bear in suffering, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Four or five bottles entirely cured me, and I have had no symptoms of the return of the boils."—E. N. NIGHTINGALE, Quincy, Mass.

"Last spring I was troubled with boils. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me, and I recommend it to others troubled with affections of the blood."—J. SCHOCH, Peoria, Ill.

"I suffered with boils 8 years. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me."—H. M. LANE, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A Man's Thanks.

A well known business man of Wilmington, N. C., writes to express his thanks for the benefit which his wife has derived from the use of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. "It is with pleasure," he says, "that I write to express to you my gratitude for the relief and benefit your Vegetable Compound has been to my Wife, who has been troubled with ulceration and a tumor weighing 2 1-2 lbs., so the doctor said. She has been under the treatment of the doctor for six years. Finally he said he could do nothing more for her, that she would die in 24 hours. Then I commenced using your Compound, as soon as she commenced to take it she commenced getting better, and now she can attend to her domestic affairs as well as she ever could."

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing.

A POSITIVE CURE

CREAM BALM

has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain. Agreeable to use.

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HAY-FEVER